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EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA

(1906-1907)

SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA

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(1906-1907)

BY

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WITH A SECTION ON THE RELIGIOUS TEXTS

BY P. LACAU

LE CAIRE

IMPRIMERIE DE L'INSTITUT FRANÇAIS

D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE

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INTRODUCTION.

The digging at Saqqara in the winter of 1906-1907 began on October 27th and continued till the end of February; only a small and continually decreasing band of men were retained through the first fortnight of March.

The previous season had left us two sites where work had to be continued and an accident drove us to a third, so that for part of the time there were three separate gangs at work.

The great mastaba, the owner of which we had failed to determine, had to be farther cleared and the excavations west of Teta's pyramid to be advanced. These were the two tasks, but a third was given us by the sebakhin at Ras el-Gisr, who dug into a chamber the walls of which were decorated with paintings. We promptly turned the cultivators on to another spot and began the excavation ourselves. It will be well to take the three sites in order. The main results can be stated in a few words.

I. At the east side of the Teta pyramid the work was very laborious for the men, as a great number of blocks thrown down from the pyramid had to be broken up and removed. A few fragments of temple sculpture were found, but nothing to indicate the plan of the building, till, opposite the south-east corner of the pyramid the work was carried deeper, and a small pyramid, denuded to four or five courses of masonry, was disclosed, together with the court in which it was built.

The chamber was entered, but found to be uninscribed and empty save for a mass of potsherds. Above the pyramid the remains of a series of late New Empire chapels were found and the shafts belonging to them cleared.

II. The south end of the great mastaba was dug out in the hope that an inscribed chamber might be found, a hope that was not fulfilled. The south end of the building had been quarried away to the last course of stones, and if any chapel once existed outside the southern niche it had long since disappeared; the mastaba was here

covered over before the Middle Kingdom and in the rubbish and in the body of the mastaba itself a series of Xth (?) Dynasty shafts had been dug.

Two of these, one that of Karenen, behind the south niche, the other of Khennu, in the south face of the mastaba, were untouched below ground, though the chapels had been destroyed, and the fine coffins and series of wooden models of granaries, carpenters' shops and the like formed one of the best results of the season's work.

A group of poor burials of the XIXth Dynasty and a lot of fragments of Xth Dynasty stelæ were the other main products of this piece of digging. The excavation made was a sort of crater about 30 metres in diameter and, in the centre 12 metres deep, bounded to north and south by the two massive walls of brick and on the other two sides by sloping banks of limestone blocks and sand.

III. The excavations at the monastery, called locally Ras el-Gisr, disclosed five chapels or cells, small and rudely built chambers, but decorated with paintings of considerable interest. This work must be continued in the coming season as the monastery is not exhausted. It is a curious circumstance that, though this site has been given over to the sebakhin for twenty years, there seems not to be any record of painted walls being found before. We may therefore hope that the monastery has not been much touched and that the area destroyed by the sebakhin was covered only by the village which adjoined the main building.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help that I have received from Miss N. Macdonald, who drew with very great care the plates XX to XXVI, and from my wife, to whom all the coloured plates are due.

EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA,

1906-1907.

WORK EAST OF TETA PYRAMID.

The search for the Pyramid temple in the previous year had been on too small a scale; so deep was the rubbish that the width of pavement cleared did not exceed 15 metres. This year a wider sweep was made and a trench, whose farthest edge was 25–30 metres from the foundation of the central stela, was run parallel to the east face of the pyramid.

The work was slow and expensive, and was more of the nature of quarrying than digging, so great was the accumulation of massive blocks from the casing. In the northern part of the trench the pavement was not reached. The area really dug out is confined to the small pyramid with its courtyard which we discovered at the southern end. For clearness' sake, and to distinguish it from its large neighbour the pyramid of Teta, we will call this the pyramid of Neferkara, although the attribution is as yet doubtful.

The appearance of this pyramid when partially excavated is seen in plate I, the west and east sides in plates II and III, while the plan and section are in plate IV.

We came on the pyramid at first from the west side; underneath the limestone detritus and the blocks from the Teta pyramid appeared a layer of dark soil and to the west of this was a wall, running north and south. This is smooth on the east side, but unfinished on the side next the Teta pyramid and its original thickness could not be determined. In the black layer a scarab of the Middle Kingdom was found, and soon the face of the pyramid appeared, further east; evidently a pyramid and not a mastaba from the batter of the wall face.

Clearing was also carried on from the top, and the hole by which the robbers had forced their way into the chamber was found; later on as we got deeper on the north side the original entrance from the north was also disclosed.

A second cause that rendered the digging slow and tedious was the existence of a great number of coffins of late period which lay close together in the upper layers, mostly at the highest remaining level of the pyramid. In this same layer remains of late New Empire chapels were found and the stone-lined shafts belonging to them; these sank through the rubbish surrounding the pyramid, penetrated the pavement and descended to chambers below, in which coffins from secondary burials, as it appeared (XXIInd Dynasty or later), lay in considerable numbers.

Still on the same high level and a little above it were burials under rude, roofshaped mounds the date of which is not yet determined, and a group of Coptic tombs of crude brick, like mastabas, and with a plastered niche in the east end : these were generally denuded to a foot

in height. Lower down, above the pavement but close to it, was another group of burials, in oblong coffins, high and narrow, with ridges at each end; near them, and apparently of the same period were some poor burials wrapped in mats, without any coffin at all.

We will now take these buildings and tombs in what appears to be their chronologic order; the pyramid itself, the burials in the black earth, the New Empire chapels and tombs and the later burials, mentioning with them the scattered objects of like date.

The pyramid is constructed of two faces of masonry, an outer one of dressed blocks of Tura limestone, an inner one of rubble of local stone, the face of which was not smoothed at all, but each course was stepped back from the one below it. Inside this inner wall the pyramid is made of rubble, mostly unshaped stones about 0 m. 20 cent. long, very roughly laid with a light coloured mortar made of *tafl* and mud. This mortar is seen in the hole made by the robbers to be reddened by the fire employed in breaking through the roofing blocks. Many of the stones of the outer face were damaged on the edge in transport from the quarry, or contained originally weak bits, and these were cut out and replaced by wedges of new stone fixed in with plaster which give a characteristic look to the masonry. They are very unequally weathered.

The entrance was in the middle of the north side and was covered by the pavement : it was formerly plugged with long stones one of which was found in place; it filled half of the lower part of the passage and was 1 metre long. The entrance passage is 0 m. 92 cent. high, and 0 m. 72 cent. wide and at first slopes down from the base of the pyramid, then becomes horizontal and leads to a chamber with plain stone walls, roofed with four very massive blocks of 5 by 2 metres, and 1 m. 70 cent. thick. It was by breaking through the corner of one of these that the robbers had penetrated into the chamber.

The courtyard is bounded on the north by a wall 1 m. 03 cent. in thickness, 2 metres or more high, the top course of which was rounded. The greater part of this wall remains. At the east end (pl. III), it has been broken through by one of the New Empire shafts (342 in pl. IV). Further east was a gateway, the door of which opened inwards, and beyond this the digging has not reached the low level.

There was a similar wall on the east side of which little remains : on the south we did not reach far enough to be sure, but, as the pavement is broken away, the wall has probably been entirely destroyed. The west wall already mentioned has but one face and is 2-3 courses high.

Sunk in the floor, probably once covered by paving blocks, are four basins, three of quartzite, one of alabaster (pl. II and III : the alabaster bowl is the farther one in plate II).

They are placed on the east and west sides of the pyramid; very roughly, opposite the middle of the pyramid and the centre of the north half. There is no sign of a third pair opposite the southern half. The quartzite basins are hollowed out of rough cubes of stone; their upper surface is a square of 1 m. 01 cent.; the basin is 0 m. 72 cent. in diameter and of hemispherical shape; to the east is an inlet or spout. The alabaster vessel is not a cube like the others but a bowl of ca. 0 m. 04 cent. thick, polished internally.

What the use of these vessels may have been is not certain : similar ones have been found at Abusir undoubtedly intended to receive rain water : if this had been the case here, we should expect to find channels leading to them from the face of the pyramid. Such a channel indeed there

is in the floor, but it leads through the gateway and turns to the east, not to one of the basins as yet found. It is more likely that these were of ceremonial use.

BURIALS IN THE BLACK LAYER.

At the south-west corner, 0 m. 70 cent. above the pavement was a body wrapped in two mats, the outer one made of sticks a finger thick and midribs of palm leaves. This burial was to the north of one of the brick walls and lay west and east. The mat was tied with cloth, inside it were bandages 0 m. 30 cent. wide, then a sheet just large enough to enclose the body and inside this another mat, made of palm midribs only. Between the two mats was a bundle of reed pens (pl. XXXVI, 1); inside the inner mat a palette and a cradle-shaped box (pl. XXXVI, 2) with four divisions. The body was in a bad state, but some wrappings remained and there was carbonised cloth in the body cavity, so it was probably mummified. The palette has a little cake of red and black ink in the cups, and on the back some faint notes in hieratic. This interment may be attributed to the XIXth Dynasty.

The two cross walls mentioned above, like the parallel one, do not reach to the floor pavement. Between them 0 m. 60 cent. above the stone floor was another floor of brick, which had been broken through to bury the two coffins of which we are now to speak (pl. IV).

N° 323. A wooden coffin, square-ended, high and narrow, with ridges at both ends. Two exactly similar are seen in plate III. Over the west end of the lid stood part of a chair and a basket. The contents of the basket were quite clean; they were an alabaster kohl vase with a stick in it, two spheres and two pears of blue glaze (pl. XXXVIII, 2) and fourteen plaques and scarabs. There was also a string of blue beads with a few glass ones among them, and above the body a quantity of cloth laid flat. The materials of the scarabs are steatite and glaze. The tomb may probably be dated to the XVIIIth Dynasty.

N° 324. Similar coffin of the high and narrow type, close to the last. One end rested on the side of the pyramid; it was only 0 m. 05 cent. above the pavement.

There were two bodies in the coffin, a small child above and an adult below. To north of the head was an alabaster kohl vase, old and broken, and a string of beads still threaded, the pattern thus ●●●⁘●●●, three spherical carnelian, then two parallel rows, each of five white glaze (?) beads, then three carnelians again.

Below the head was a bronze mirror of broad pear shape with handle of the same metal, and over the head were 2-3 centimetres thickness of carbonised wrappings. In the body cavity were the bones of an unborn child near full term.

In this neighbourhood were four other burials in mats, the heads of which were directed each to a separate point of the compass, north, south, east and west.

A fragment of a stela close by, bearing the inscription  must belong to an earlier age.

At the same low level were two wooden statuettes of the Middle Kingdom type (pl. XXXII, 2), one with a single arm, the larger of them 0 m. 24 cent. long; then, to the east of the pyramid,

near the north-east corner, and 0 m. 50 cent. above the floor, a wooden plaque, plastered and gilt (pl. V, 2) bore the name of king Neferkara; near it, but not necessarily connected with it, were four alabaster drill caps like those in foundation deposits, and some long cylindrical blue beads.

Another group of stone drill caps were found in close proximity to the south-east corner of the pyramid, together with two rude alabaster vases 0 m. 05 cent. to 0 m. 07 cent. high and several fragments of small plaques of faience (ca. 7 by 3 cent. 5), on one of which was an inscription in ink  . A few cylindrical beads, very long and thin, and an  of blue glaze completed the group which must surely have come from a foundation deposit and, as the pavement in this quarter has been disturbed, may be derived from the foundations of the pyramid.

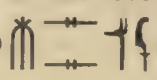
The torso of a small limestone statue, 0 m. 25 cent. high, bearing on the back the name  , a small oar from a model boat and a bit of an alabaster lid (0 m. 09 cent.) incised   , must be added to the list of small antiquities in this layer. An angarîb, indistinguishable from the modern product, was placed against the north wall, 0 m. 70 cent. from the floor.

To the north of the north-east corner was the vase-shaped slip of wood (pl. V, 4) with the name of Pepy : to the west of this and near the middle of the north face were still more of the dummy alabaster vases with drill caps and pestles and a lot (at least 40) of the small saucers so well known near Old Kingdom tombs. These alabasters have the look of foundation deposits, but it is not easy to see where they had been buried.

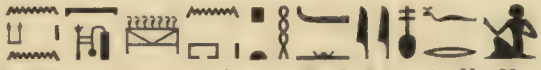
XIXTH DYNASTY CHAPELS.

Above the Neferkara pyramid, and at its east side, the lower part of a stela with the name  was found (pl. IV, *stela*, pl. XXXVII, 1). In front of it were the bases of several pillars in two rows and before these, on the same level, a large stone-lined shaft, the mouth of which had once been covered by slabs. These all clearly belonged together. Five metres south was another wall, running 7 metres to the west; only one block of the face remained (south face) but this bore in low relief the feet of two figures wearing sandals with turned up toes : the wall reappeared further west, above the west wall of the pyramid yard and there turned south. Here again were fragmentary sculptures and before these walls was a pavement, above which a considerable number of pieces of inscription were found. One of these bore a cornice with two short columns of inscription  .

In the same neighbourhood and probably derived from the same building, were two blocks (pl. XXXVII, 6), ca. 1 m. 10 cent. by 0 m. 62 cent., of detailed work and rather deep sunk relief, with much colour, representing an adoration of Osiris.

The statue in plate XXXVII, 2, 3, was found on the level of the XIXth Dynasty pavement to the west of the part preserved. It represents  again, kneeling and holding a table of offerings.

With these chapels were connected four shafts which sank through the pyramid pavement and opened into chambers below. The first of these, the one opposite the pillars (332) was filled with

clean sand and opened at 9 m. 50 cent. depth into a chamber, which opened into three others, all thoroughly looted; on the floor, however, one good object remained, a blue glaze plaque (pl. XXXV, 4) 0 m. 23 cent. by 0 m. 155 mill., pierced at the top for suspension and bearing this inscription in black fired in the glaze  . This must have come from one of the original burials. Near it was a large Red Sea shell. Further, on the floor of the shaft was an unfinished Osiride statue, seated, covered with rough chiselling, 0 m. 95 cent. from base to shoulder; the head was found separate. Higher in the sand, just half way down the shaft, were two undamaged burials, laid side by side in the north-west corner, head east.

The smaller one was a child's burial in an oblong box, the larger, an anthropoid coffin brightly painted. The lid had been varnished, the body of the coffin had not. It would appear that the original XIXth Dynasty burial was robbed as early as the XXIInd Dynasty.

A second shaft (333) opened on three sides (north, east, west) into irregular chambers a metre high : in each of these were a lot of poor, decorated, anthropoid coffins, thoroughly robbed and thrown about. In the west chamber were a set of coarse Canopic heads. A barrel-shaped bead of red glass 0 m. 04 cent. long, an amethyst scarab, a plaque with curved top inscribed above and below  , a little ivory rod (0 m. 08 cent.) with buttonlike top, in shape like a toadstool, and two bronze rods (0 m. 12 cent. long) were the small objects found.

Though the dating of these common coffins is uncertain, they would be certainly attributed to a period later than the XXIInd Dynasty, and it may well be that nothing from the original burial was found by us.

The third shaft (334) is that which cuts through the east face of the small pyramid (pl. I, to the left of the wooden platform which is over shaft 336). The pyramid was entirely forgotten; the well-sinkers came upon the sloping face, found it interfere with their shaft, so cut through the stone. For some reason, however, the tomb was not finished; at 7 m. 50 cent. down, the shaft ends without a chamber. But 2 m. 50 cent. from the bottom there was a burial, an anthropoid coffin with bright decoration in red and blue on a yellow background. No varnish had been used. Inside was a cartonnage, the face yellow, wig yellow and white stripes, colours of the scenes red and blue on yellow. This is of a definite and well-known type but not, to my knowledge, dated.

The next shaft (338) was more productive. It had, of course been robbed, but in the sand filling were broken coffins of the late type, bits of headrests, the handle of a wooden sickle and a model hoe (pl. XXXIV, 4) a wooden double tray (3), a cylindrical wooden vase, incomplete (1), a *dad* (3), three staffs and some dôm nuts. Below this we came again into clean sand, then, at 9 m. 50 cent. from the top, to the chamber (to the west, 5 metres by 4 metres) and beyond it to another, rather smaller. Both these rooms were filled with coffins and fragments of coffins of late period, some brightly painted, others of plain wood with the arms and body indicated in low relief on the lid. Scattered among them were the small objects shown in plate XXXIV, 2 and 3, and also the four harps (pl. XXXIII).

The ivory Hathor head should be placed below the shallow bowl to the right with which it

fits; the double kohl pot is of limestone, the fragment on the left and the spatula below (0 m. 09 cent. long) of wood. There were also two pairs of castanets and a bronze spearhead.

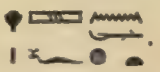
The harps are more important : the pieces are seen in plate XXXIII as they were found. They were very much decayed, light as paper, and had to be soaked in paraffin before they could be handled. They were four in number; each consists of three parts, a boat-shaped body, hollowed from a single piece of wood and solid at one end where a hole is pierced to receive the upright standard : their lengths varied from 0 m. 88 cent. to 1 m. 32 cent. The body of the harp was closed above by a sounding board pegged on with wooden nails, and on the upper surface of this was a raised ridge pierced with a series of holes (21 to 28). In the standards (67, 69, 78 centimetres long) were fixed a series of pegs (16, 18) and the strings were stretched between these and the ridge on the sounding board. But none of the cords remained and the harps had been broken up.

KARENEN TOMB.

To the east of the southern niche of the mastaba are several square shafts of Old Kingdom tombs, all very thoroughly robbed. In the side of one of these, close to the mastaba, the workmen observed a hole and looking through it saw a chamber containing a coffin and some wooden statuettes, evidently an undisturbed Middle Kingdom tomb.

Above the chamber was some brickwork, the nature of which we had not before understood, filling the space between the outer and inner casings of the mastaba. It was the brick lining of the shaft leading to the tomb into which we had looked, so the Old Kingdom shaft was temporarily filled in again and the Middle Kingdom shaft cleared.

When the floor was reached, at a depth of 5 metres below the top of the masonry at that point and 11 metres below the Greek pavement close by, to the west, the openings of two chambers were disclosed, one to the north, one to the south. The north door was of blocks of stone and had been disturbed in ancient times so that the account of this burial will be but short. The blocking of the southern chamber was of brick and had not been violated and the clearing of this tomb gave us active occupation for some weeks.

NORTH CHAMBER. TOMB OF  .

The north chamber was closed by two upright slabs of stone 2 metres high : a corner of one had been broken away to allow entrance to a robber and the hole thus made had been closed again by the undertakers of the burial on the other side of the shaft.

At the base of the door were four pots, two bottle-shaped and two coarse cylindrical jars with slightly spreading mouth (pl. XXXIX).

When the mouth of the tomb was opened we could at once see that this burial, and therefore, probably, the more important southern one, had suffered from the white ants. The lid of the great outer coffin could be seen, but the sides had collapsed; there were signs too of robbery, viz., human bones on the top of the lid.

The chamber (2 m. 60 cent. by 1 m. 50 cent. by 1 m. 70 cent. high), was just large enough to contain the coffin, with a narrow space to one side and on the east, in a little recess, room for a canopic box.

Under the coffin lid at the south-east end was the fragment of a statue in black granite (pl. XI). Little of the real wood of the coffin was left : the mass of white ant tunnels which occupied its place could be gathered up in the hand, and the fingers would pass almost without resistance through a foot thickness of this porous material. No part of the coffin could be preserved but it was noted that the outer surface was painted yellow with columns of incised hieroglyphs at a span distance apart.

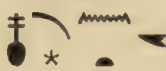
Nothing was seen of the inner coffin nor of the skeleton, except the bones that lay on the top of the outer lid.

Close to the canopic chest was a hammerstone of quartzite stained by paint. A bowl covered with another inverted bowl contained bones of a calf's leg and some organic dust, derived from the cloth in which they had been wrapped. A few almond-shaped carnelian beads were found on the floor, below the coffin lid, and two more of the same kind appeared afterwards in the mud mortar of the wall which closed the southern chamber.

The canopic box was of thin wood; from it the name of the owner of the tomb was recovered; the vases had disappeared, the lids were of wood, all humanheaded, with beards and painted; they were badly eaten away, and the vases were represented by fragmentary shells of paint, with some remains of cloth.

Between the coffin and the canopic chest was a mass of fragments of wood and pottery, among them a boat, 0 m. 80 cent. long, with the owner seated in a cabin in the stern. Behind him was a trunk and there were traces of a steersman and of a sailor hauling on a rope, a large steering oar, a mast-rest (?) and the deck with its red and white chequer pattern. A model of a brewing scene could also be recognised.

This tomb had evidently been robbed in very early times and the inner coffin with the body of the deceased seems to have been destroyed and removed. There are grave suspicions against those who conducted the funeral of Karenen.

SOUTH CHAMBER. TOMB OF  AND  .

We now turned to the southern chamber and took down the brick wall. The first glance showed that the tomb had suffered nothing from man but very much from the white ant, as will be seen from the photograph reproduced in plate XII, which was taken before anyone entered the tomb. The greater part of the chamber was filled by two large coffins painted yellow and bearing inscriptions in blue. Models of boats and granaries and various statuettes stood on the two coffins and in the spaces between one of them and the wall. In the south-east corner was a canopic chest with a granary above it and a boat placed over that. To the left was the hole by which we had looked in from the Old Kingdom shaft.

On a ledge above it, which was left by the workmen as soon as they broke into the older tomb, were a boat and a vase of black clay. But the massive wooden coffins had been so badly

attacked by the white ants that they had given way, and a side of one of them had collapsed. Some model figures, placed too near the edge of the lids, had fallen over upon others placed on the ground, while others had fallen through the body of the coffin. This was clearly a tomb where much might be seen that could not be transported, so we photographed as far as possible the objects before they were moved from the tomb.

Plate XII shows the eastern half of the tomb as it appeared when opened, with the coffin of Karenen on the right; plate XIII gives a view of the western coffin, taken when the first half of the floor had been cleared.

A group of four pots were first removed, three of them cylindrical jars two of which contained black clay, and one a bottle, all of rough red ware : the shapes are given in plate XXXIX, 1. One jar was closed by a stopper of black clay.

Above these was the procession of women and boys, a double row of wooden statuettes, the tallest 0 m. 38 cent. high, fixed in a board 1 m. 60 cent. long (pl. XV). The figures are made of common wood, but, being fairly free from other objects and more exposed to the air, had almost escaped the insects' attacks. The statuettes are represented as carrying food and drink in baskets and jars for the funeral festival; some women bear flowers, two boys carry a box of clothes, another a bowl of charcoal and a fan, yet another a green painted mat and a headrest.

The women are painted yellow, the boys red.

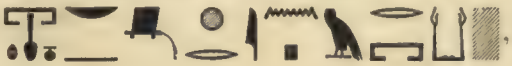
The kitchen from the top of the coffin was next taken out. The model was about 0 m. 75 cent. long; the side walls remain, the floor had gone but its thickness (0 m. 04 cent.) could still be seen as the layers of blue paint remained in place. At one end was a man holding a tray, in the middle another roasting a goose and in a corner the scene of the slaughter of an ox.

When this object was moved, several small pieces, presumably belonging to it, were found on the coffin lid below, — two figures of girls and two ovens, one a plain cylinder of wood, painted blue with horizontal red lines, another of the beehive shape.

The bowl, containing veal bones and covered with another bowl inverted over it, was now moved and the vineyard could be examined. It is seen in plate XIII, leaning against the west coffin, from the lid of which it had fallen. It is painted blue and represents the vine very summarily by little arches of wood supported on wooden pillars, which show that the vine was at this time grown on trellises set on brick columns. The model had, of course, a floor once, but the termites got at it from below. (Dimensions ca. 0 m. 60 cent. by 0 m. 50 cent.)

Under this the next model can be seen.

It represents a building open on one side and with a court in front; the roof is supported by a single pillar, the cross beam and rafters are carefully reproduced. The inner half of the shelter is divided into two storeys : in the lower are three chambers with square doors while the upper is open, with two small pillars as further support for the roof. The door, painted red, is in a corner of the yard. In the court are a series of large vases, a man behind them leaning forward, a table with beer jars, two baskets (?), two flat trays, a large vase lying on its side on a support like a barrel on trestles, a man with a yoke on his shoulder and lastly a joint of meat, this made like the hieroglyph  . In the rooms at the back are little bits of wood, flat and of the shape of an isosceles triangle. There is further a little circular table, the leg of wood, the top of bronze, and two

objects which may not form any part of this model, namely, a small ewer of cast bronze, 0 m. 06 cent. high, and a basin to correspond of beaten bronze, both of them inscribed. On the ewer is cut, quite carelessly :  , and on the basin :  .

The board forming a side of the model seen in plate XII behind the bowl was now moved and the two boats near the canopic box better seen. The nearer boat (n° 9) was a metre long but is badly damaged, the hulk being nearly destroyed; we could see that it rose sharply from the water line at bow and stern, that it was painted yellow, pierced along the bulwarks by a series of holes at 0 m. 08 cent. intervals and that the deck was white with red thwarts.

There were ten rowers, one lookout, one reis with staff before the cabin, a fender or mallet, mast-step, landing plank and shaped mast-rest, mast and two yards (these are laid in the mast rest) peg, stakes and canopy with open sides; the figure of the owner was made of superior wood. Below the boat was the fallen steersman and a long steering oar.

Under the boat and across the deck respectively, were two long objects (0 m. 09 cent.) tapering at one end (pl. XXVI, 22), and painted white with red and black patches : these may represent the spears of the crew laid in a spearcase like a large quiver. There were also shields, both red and white and black and white; it was not easy to see which belonged to each boat, and two reeds (0 m. 09 cent. long) may also belong to either boat.

The further boat (n° 7) was of similar type and in better condition, the main difference being that the mast was stepped and the shaped rest laid on the deck forward. In the cabin sat the proprietor, his trunk behind him, on each side of him a reed and one of the spearcases. Four sailors were hoisting sail; a man seated on deck before the cabin read to Karenen from a roll; before the mast were three sailors and a lookout and two more had fallen over-board. Two shields still hung on the roof of the cabin, both on one side. The position of the sailors showed that the boat was supposed to be sailing upstream.

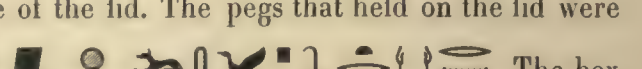
The boat from the top of the granary (n° 6) which was now moved, was of another type, representing the light boat, once made of reeds and propelled by paddles, not by oars. The stem and stern have the shape of a papyrus flower and the sides are painted green. The owner, made, as usual, of better wood than the sailors, sits on a square seat. There are eight men armed with paddles with broad leaf-shaped blades. The mast is laid in the rest , which is raised in its place; by the side of it lies the gangplank, with a mooring stake on either side and a mallet on the left. Under the boat one spearcase (?) and part of another. This boat is paddling down stream.

Laid also on the granary at the north-east corner was a small box (pl. XVIII, 3) containing model tools. It has a sliding lid and two knobs for tying the lid. The nails on the floor had rotted so the sides and lid could be lifted off and shown separately. (Dimensions 0 m. 16 cent. by 0 m. 13 cent.)

The granary (n° 5) is a double one with a central court : on the inside partition walls doors are painted with red for the frame and white for the panels : there are holes in the roof to

pour in the grain. A lot of real grain had been placed in it, both in the granaries and on the floor of the court. A stair leads up on to one roof. There is a workable door to the model which would once open and shut on a pivot hinge. Two scribes sit on the roof of one granary and write.

Two pairs of sandals, made of light wood, but of natural size, were also laid on the granary, one pair on the roof, one in the court.

The granary was now removed and we turned to the canopic chest (n° 4). It is o m. 55 cent. by o m. 55 cent. by o m. 56 cent. high exclusive of the lid. The pegs that held on the lid were drilled out and the lid taken out; it was inscribed  . The box is of a drab colour and a good deal plastered. Two thirds down are a pair of crossed slats. In each of the four divisions were the remains of a canopic vase; what was left was canvas cartonnage painted yellow and decorated with black lines, but there may have been an internal vase of wood. One vase had a human headed lid (north-east). Above and by the side of the canopics were a lot of sherds from a large red bowl of the period, also from a smaller bowl that had contained resin, all used, as it seems, to keep the vases from shaking. The north-west vase was painted with diagonal stripes of yellow and red to imitate alabaster, the south-east had black spots on white. Three of them contained masses of carbonised wrappings which fell to pieces when touched, but Dr. Elliot Smith recognised two of them as viscera, one the stomach (in the north-west vase) and the other a parcel of intestine.

Between the two coffins and nearly fallen through, resting on the spongy mass of white ant tunnels were three models, two of them of more than average interest. The first (pl. XVI) shows us Karenen enjoying an evening with a party of musicians. He is seated in his palanquin, which served, it appears, indoors as an easy chair; he has a harper on each side of him, three singers in front and the favourite on a stool before his knees.

This is the most attractive of all these groups; it is new to us and it is carried out with simplicity and yet with the necessary detail. Karenen is made of the superior dark wood; he carries a wand ending in a hand; the girls are clearly dancing girls, for one of them wears the knob-ended queue of the gymnast.

To the right, (north) of this, was a potter's workshop and to the right of it again the most complete of the carpenter's shops (pl. XVII, 4). The model is o m. 42 cent. long and was enclosed by low walls which have mostly disappeared. At one end a man is sawing; the little bronze saw still sticks in the wood, the handle lies at his feet; on the near side is the rod which served to tighten the cords which the Egyptians always lashed round a log before sawing it.

To the right is a man working a bow drill and another shaping a headrest with an adze. After the rotten wood was cleared away we were able to open the inner coffin of Nefer-semdet-entheb but we may leave the account of it to the end and finish the list of the small objects.

Another granary (n° 17) stood on the top of the second coffin in the middle. It was o m. 54 cent. by o m. 50 cent., and similar to the last one except that the door was in one corner, not in the centre, so that the left granary had to be shorter than the one on the right.

We now go on to the objects on the western coffin, that of the lady. At the north end, not

visible in plate XIII, was a kitchen or slaughter-house (length o m. 60 cent., breadth o m. 41 cent., height o m. 35 cent.). It is shown, after being taken outside and cleaned, in plate XIX, 1; there should be two small pillars between the two roofs; one only was found. On the near side of the yard two men are killing an ox; another, whose head is just seen, is roasting a goose. The man under the shelter appears to be making beer. Inside the inner chamber were wooden models (o m. 05 cent. to o m. 07 cent. long) of joints of meat, three in number.

Behind and under the granary n° 17 was the second vineyard (n° 42) (pl. XIX, 2) (o m. 49 cent. by o m. 37 cent. and o m. 13 cent. in height). In it were three figures, one a man standing with the left arm and the right leg raised, another a squatting figure, whether a man or a woman was not observed, and three women, two of them in squatting posture. It is probable that these figures formed part of the model, but the white ants had done so much damage that it could not be completely planned; some parts were a mere shell of paint. Comparison with the other vineyard did not help, as its floor too had disappeared and any figures that may have been on it were lost.

To the left of this stood another boat (n° 16) shown in plate XVII, 2. The hulk is eaten out at one end to a shell into which the rowers have fallen. The mast and two yards were complete, and the statuette of the lady, in dark wood, was still in the boat, but the canopy had fallen over : it differed from those on Karenen's boats in being nearly closed in front. In this inverted canopy or cabin we found part of the figure of a girl, her harp, a tiny bronze knife, a wooden mirror the size of a sixpence and the top of a fan of wood.

There were ten rowers, larger than usual; their oarblades were of a broad leaf shape and curved at the tip. The pear-shaped mallet, the mast-step and a peg were also recovered. It is very curious, considering the freedom of womens' lives, to find that propriety required a mat or curtain to be drawn before the door of this lady's cabin.

To the left of this big boat, on the corner of the lid, was another workshop of a potter and a sawyer (n° 15). This is shown in plate XVII, 1 and 3 (o m. 38 cent. by o m. 26 cent.).

To the right of this, between it and the boat, was a model the nature of which was not clear; it was possibly a laundry. (Pl. XVIII, 2. Dimensions o m. 47 cent. by o m. 20 cent.)

Lying on its side, between the last two and further back was another papyrus boat, o m. 70 cent. long. The ⅄ shaped mast-rest was raised and the mast and yards laid over the boat. Under the shelter was a sitting statuette. The boat was green with black vertical stripes.

Behind the potter's shop (n° 15) were several small objects. One was a statuette of a girl with her hands raised (pl. XVII, 1); she stood on a board, at the other end of which sat the owner of the tomb in her palanquin. This was evidently the companion piece to the evening entertainment of the husband, but it was in a very poor state. Close to it were : two pairs of wooden sandals, parts of a painted box fallen to pieces (lid o m. 12 cent. by o m. 05 cent.), a small box of tools, similar to that of Karenen and containing three saws, four adzes, nine blades of chisels and adzes, — lastly the two good statuettes of the lady. These are visible in plate XVII and are shown on a larger scale in plate XIV.

The lid of the outer coffin was now removed and we obtained access to the north end.

The space between the coffin and the wall was filled with pottery, over which lay two wooden objects, a boat and a brewery; the boat (n° 19), 0 m. 84 cent. long, of the heavy type. It has a lookout, behind him a man facing astern, then the mast, raised, astern of it two men squatting and four hauling on shrouds; the cabin is nearly closed in front; behind it is the steersman. Inside the cabin are three figures of hard wood, the lady, seated, with two maids before her, one of whom holds up a tiny mirror, while the other probably once held a fan; she has a lotus bud stuck in her wig. As in all the boats sails and ropes have utterly disappeared.

The brewing scene (n° 20) is shown in plate XIX, 3. (Dimensions 0 m. 60 cent. by 0 m. 45 cent.) The court is divided into two by a wall leaving a passage at one end. In the smaller and nearer division is a man standing in a tub, the contents of which are white; he is probably kneading : next him is a girl with a poker in her hand and in the corner is a furnace. Along the end wall are two oblong white objects with lines scored on them along and across, which may represent bread on trays. In the near corner (not visible in the photograph) is a man standing, with white hands; he, doubtless, was making up the loaves for baking.

In the large division of the yard two girls side by side are working querns, and by the side of them is a vessel for holding flour (?). The querns are not of the modern kind that rotates, but the millstones, so often found in excavations, that were pushed backwards and forwards. There is a kind of bowl attached to the lower stone in front, into which, I suppose, the flour was pushed, a handful at a time. In front of this group is another girl holding a large pestle in her extended hands but the vessel in which she was pounding or stirring is not preserved. In the corner is an oven and in front of it are two more girls, one seated, with a dish in her lap.

The space below these last models was covered with pots. Above the rest, in the north-west corner of the tomb was the large bowl containing veal bones and carbonised cloth (pl. XXXIX, 1). It is a flat-bottomed bowl : it stood in another, and inverted over it was a third bowl, similar, but round-bottomed.

The remainder, 20 in number, were chiefly of the round-bottomed bottle shape but six were wide mouthed cylinders, one a high shouldered vase with spout, and one was a black  vase (pl. XXXIX, 1, top row, second from right). Four bore rough mud stoppers, three of the peaked kind, one flat and rounded.

At the south end of the coffin, on the floor, was the last of the boats (n° 72). It was a papyrus boat with mast raised, painted green with black stripes and was in the worst condition. It is sufficiently shown in plate XVIII, 1.

We may now proceed to the coffins and to the examination of the bodies. The outer coffins were very massive, their lids being 0 m. 24 cent. thick, but the state of preservation was very bad. Parts of the lines of blue inscription on the outside could be copied, but the interiors were hopeless. The inner coffins, however, being made of better wood, had suffered very little from the white ants. They, like the outer ones, were covered on the inside with texts and these have been examined by M. Pierre Lacau (p. 21 et seq.).

INNER COFFIN OF KARENEN.

The lid was removed by drilling out the pegs, two at each end, which fastened the dowels. The body had not been moved : it lay on the left side, the head to the north and resting on a wooden pillow. Over the head was a cartonnage, the wig painted green, the face yellow, the eyebrows, moustache and beard also green. Over the body was a mass of linen cloth just as in the coffin of Khennu (pl. XXVIII) and above this and in front of the body lay a group of staffs and bows; two bows were divided in halves, having been first sawn half through, then snapped; two were left entire. One of the nine staffs was carved to imitate a reed.

Some of the linen appeared in very good condition but some was very badly carbonised and parts had been attacked by the termites. Part of a necklace could be seen still in place, stretched on the outer wrapping; the end pieces were of gilt wood, the beads of glaze and cylindrical, with a row of almond-shaped carnelian beads below. The body was now taken out, the head photographed and the mask removed.

The following notes on the wrapping, etc., were kindly taken for me by Drs. Elliot Smith and Dobbin.

On the outside a long sheet of cloth, folded in eight layers, was wrapped round the right side of the body. Next under this came a second sheet on the left side; then a coarse towel, folded in eight in front of the body and a similar one behind. Underneath these were more than twenty-three circular bandages connected with one another longitudinally along the middle and front of the body, all the knots being on the front surface. Under these came large masses of side padding, long oblique bandages from the shoulders towards the feet, in front of them. Under these oblique bandages was the lower part of the cartonnage mask. Then came on the front of the body a series of large pads of folded cloth and under them a second series of circular bandages just like the first, then a few broad bands of cloth laid longitudinally and some more large pads of folded cloth both at the sides and on the front of the body : then the arms were exposed, wrapped separately and folded across the chest, each hand being on the opposite shoulder, the right forearm uppermost.

Below the arms the body was wrapped by a narrow spiral bandage : the arms were also held in position by a number of bandages passing obliquely across the chest and pads of linen filled up the gaps between the limbs. The hands were clenched with thumbs extended. On the neck was a collar of gilt cartonnage, of half circular form, fastened round the neck with cord. The right hand held a half moon of wood covered with gold foil.

Below this came a large sheet of linen with fringed edge and under it a single longitudinal sheet of linen in contact with the skin.

The man was circumcised : the penis was not wrapped.

The whole body cavity was filled with parcels of linen bandages, on some of which incrustations of resin were clearly seen. In the back of the upper part of the thorax a viscus (? heart) was found. The opening for embalmment was a fusiform gaping wound in the usual position on the left flank.

Each leg was wrapped separately and the outermost separate wrapping thickly encrusted with red resin.

The inner wrappings, both on the limbs and body, were very much blackened and burnt and were covered with salt crystals.

The face was thickly smeared with resin, plugs of which were also placed in the nostrils. Plugs of linen to represent eyes were placed between the eyelids and a series of small round pebbles were laid under the lips. The face bore a short, reddish moustache and beard of about two weeks growth and the short hair on the head was of the same colour.

The race is typically Egyptian with aquiline nose, the head broad. The ears were not pierced. Inside the cranium a large mass but no sign of perforation of the ethmoid bone.

On the left wrist was a copper bracelet, below it a large barrel-shaped carnelian bead and above it a double row of large cylindrical blue glaze beads arranged vertically.

On the right wrist was a similar bracelet but no carnelian or copper ring.

On the right foot was an anklet of four horizontal rows of cylindrical beads and a similar one on the left.

COFFIN AND BODY OF  .

The account of the last body will in many respects serve for this. The position was the same, the mass of linen above the body, the cartonnage, the necklace, the headrest with the name written on it in ink, but on the breast, over the end of the cartonnage, was a copper mirror with wooden handle.

There were four bows, two of them broken deliberately, and four staffs. The necklaces, similar to the last one, still partly adhered to the wrappings. The headrest was inscribed, both on the top and on the shaft : this was fluted like a column and painted blue in the flutings; the tips of the curved upper part were also painted.

When the body was lifted out it was seen that the left flank was badly decayed.

The succession of bandages observed was as follows. First a mass of folded cloth 0 m. 60 cent. by 0 m. 06 cent., very brown and fragile, though coarse; it had a 0 m. 04 cent. fringe sewn on. Then came a layer of fine cloth of 6 thicknesses, then hand-broad bandages across the body and in « V-shape » over the shoulders. Under these was a doubled cloth folded once round the body, then a series of ties 0 m. 08 cent. apart, across the body. Below these came 10 thicknesses of coarse wrapping and three of fine, this latter doubled over the shoulders. The mirror was now free; it lay between the two lapels of the wig.

Over the front of the body now appeared a mass of black gauze and under it a series of cross ties 0 m. 10 cent. apart. Below these were pads 0 m. 15 cent. broad with long fringes, two on the left side, one on the right, placed along the sides of the body. Diagonal strips of about the same breadth ran from the two shoulders. Two more, 0 m. 25 cent. broad, were placed on the two sides, the ends of these last split for tying. Next came a pad of 6 thicknesses, all fringed, and reaching from the chest to the knees. The mask could now be removed, and the body be seen, neatly wrapped up in circular ties, one of which ran downwards over the face.

Up to this point the cloth had been brown or dark brown, below this it became blacker and carbonised; one layer was brushed away in dust. The arms were crossed over the breast, right arm above.

(At this stage Drs. Elliot Smith and Dobbin took up the note-taking.)

The arms are in the same position as the male's arms, the hands' however, are not clenched but on the shoulders.

On the left upper arm was a ring of bronze, none on the right. On the right wrist five rows of cylindrical blue beads, on the left wrist a single carnelian similar to that of the male; above the carnelian a row of beads.

The ears were not pierced. The hair was arranged in a mass of small plaits on the back of the head, the hair in front was cut short.

Inside the skull was a huge black mass which broke with a shining fracture but the ethmoid was perfectly intact.

The posterior bandages and the whole of the body had fallen away before the mummy was examined.

The interest of this examination of the bodies is that there has been a lack of well authenticated cases of mummification before the New Empire. The date of these bodies is fairly established as being of the Early Middle Kingdom or even before this, and the fact of their being mummified and the skill born of old experience with which the process was carried out are both very clear.

TOMB OF KHENNU AND APA-EM-SA-F (289).

This is one of the pair of shafts in the south-west of the great mastaba. Nothing remained of the chapel above but some brick detritus. The shaft was lined with long blocks of stone carefully laid in 0 m. 22 cent. courses and was above 4 metres deep.

There was one chamber, to the south, the entrance of which was blocked by a wall of brick almost certainly intact when found. When this was removed the view given in plate XXVII appeared. Two burials lay side by side, occupying the greater part of the bare stone chamber : each consisted of two coffins, the outer one of ordinary wood which had been attacked by ants and had largely lost the character of wood; the sides and lids had slipped away. Near the door was a lot of pottery; at the end of the east coffin a canopic chest could be seen, and on the lid of the west coffin were a boat, a wooden statuette and some more pots. In general the tomb was very similar to that last described, though by no means so richly furnished.

EAST COFFIN  .

The outer coffin had panelled pattern in relief and was painted yellow. On the lid were several little wooden figures, the poor remains of a set of models of offering-bearers, boats and work-shops. The ruins of the outer lid were swept away and the inner removed. Inside was a mass of white ant casts. At the north end was an alabaster head-rest; the blue wig of cartonnage had existed but only a shell of paint remained. The face had the moustache, whiskers and beard in blue on a white ground. Over the body lay a mass of linen wrappings of feathery consistency. Under the skull were two ears of plaster; they appeared to have been between the wrappings but more probably formed part of the cartonnage mask.

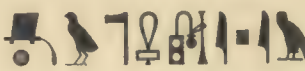
The necklace, of blue cylindrical beads with two end pieces, lay in a heap between the body and the east side of the coffin. The forearms were bent up : the body was that of a youth as the epiphyses were not all joined.

The canopic chest, 0 m. 355 mill. broad, lay in a collapsed condition at the south end of the coffin. In it were some sherds of pottery but no canopic vases; these must have been, then, of wood or cartonnage.

On the sides were the following texts incised and painted in blue.

East :  .

South :  .

North :  .

West :  .

On the top of the coffin were traces of a boat.

A rectangular paint slab of dark stone with sloping sides, and three small bronze tools were found when the tomb was cleared on this side. This was a rather poor burial, no doubt owing to the youth of the deceased.

WEST COFFIN  .

On the lid, besides the good boat, the 0 m. 25 cent. figure of a man, the spouted vase and bowl and the vase seen in plate XXVII, there were several other objects, — a cow, a sailor, an oven, part of another oven, a girl with basket on her head and a pigeon in her hand, — all relics of models like those in Karenen.

A papyrus boat was hardly more than a shell of paint; it had a shelter with four papyrus bud pillars gaily painted in bands of blue, green and yellow, separated by black and white rings, was itself painted yellow with coloured bands near the bow and had a rosette on the end of the prow.

The better preserved boat is of the other and heavier type. It is 0 m. 76 cent. long and is shown in plate XXIX. The figure of the master of the boat is inscribed with his name in ink. There is a conical mallet or fender, white with black spots, which does not shew in the photograph. The elaborate pattern on the cabin, always the same in these boats, is an imitation of leather work. A third boat was found later, between the coffin and the wall.

In this again the proprietor squats below a canopy and has his name on his skirt; he wears also a brace or strap over his left shoulder. There are ten sailors. The fender is a wooden cone with a hole near the top and is coloured white with red spots. These objects may have been hide bags stuffed with palm fibre if indeed they are fenders : perhaps it is more reasonable to see in them mallets covered with hide. To the north of this boat was an oven 0 m. 15 cent. high, one of the kind with a jar on the top; near it was the leg of a bull; these were the remains of a kitchen or slaughter house.

The lid of the outer coffin could not be preserved, though there was time to observe that it was covered internally with texts written in short columns. Underneath it on the lid of the inner coffin lay a pair of wooden sandals.

A better preserved piece of the west side of the outer coffin now became visible, carved in

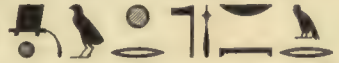
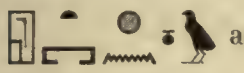
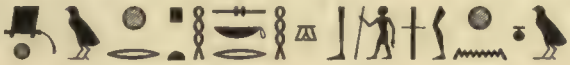
recessed panel pattern like the granite coffin of Khufuankh. Along the top ran a line of large blue hieroglyphs and on some of the projecting panels were columns of text in black.

On the east side the wood was less well preserved but the two eyes were carved on a separate piece of better wood (o m. o4 cent. thick) let into the plank.

The inner lid was now lifted and the view shown in plate XXVIII appeared. The mass of cloth above the body was singularly white, only broken by a line of brown dust that had fallen between the planks of the lid, and by a patch over the shoulders where the white ants had penetrated.

The body was on the left side, facing east, the head supported on a wooden pillow. The cartonnage was gilt on the face; the wig was dark green. The colours of the scenes and texts inside the coffin were quite bright.

Laid over the body, one behind, the rest in front, were the staff and bows. One was carved to imitate a cane and above the joints were some bands of fine punctures made by minute nails; another staff has a round gilt knob.

There was a second imitation reed, a stout staff, a bow sawn in two and laid with the two points towards the head, and another and longer staff laid behind the body. Of these several were inscribed in ink with vertical columns of text, the two canes thus   and  and the two stout clubs 

 and  .

A great quantity of cloth was employed for the bandages; these were unwrapped and noted with some care, but the details are not given here, as the character of the wrapping was much the same as in the case of Karenen. A difference in position was that the hands were laid over the pubes; some gold leaf found in the wrappings here no doubt came from a gilt sheath.

Below the body also was a  of wood. There were some bronze model tools among the beads that lay in a heap below the chest. Under the head was a flat disc of red resin, o m. o8 cent. in diameter and o m. oo3 mill. thick.

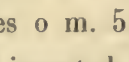
When the coffin was removed a square hole appeared below it in which was the canopic box. This was empty except for some traces of cloth; it was inscribed on the lid and on the four sides; the wood was o m. o35 mill. thick, the box o m. 42 cent. square.

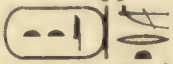
OTHER TOMBS OF MIDDLE KINGDOM.

These two tombs of Karenen and Khennu were the prizes but there were several other tombs of the period in a more or less ruined state. Five shafts were found in the angle between the great wall and the side of the mastaba.

In two (504 W. and E.) there were wooden figures from boats and in one of them a boat in very bad condition; the owner was a woman. In another (506) though the coffin was destroyed the canopic box, sunk in a pit under the coffin, remained, and a group of pots. There were also two boats to the north of the canopic box, one of each kind; four shields hung over

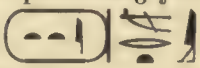
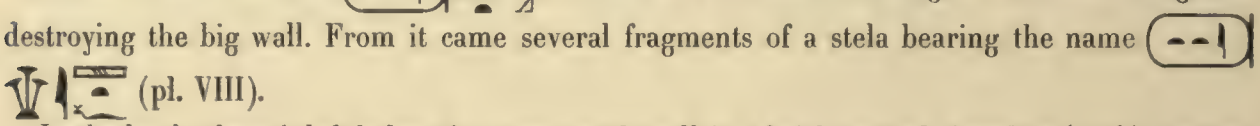
the cabin of the heavier boat. The canopic box had been damaged : the base of a jar was found in one of the four divisions. The box was inscribed on three sides; the name was again  .

The next tomb (507) is shewn in plate XXX, 2. The shaft must be under the great wall, the door from it is seen in the background. The part accessible to us was probably an arched brick chamber. In the filling were bronze tips of masts, four small bronze knives, fragments of outer coffin, of boats and of models (a furnace). Sunk into the floor was the canopic box with the name  (height 0 m. 52 cent., sides 0 m. 51 cent. and 0 m. 50 cent., wood 0 m. 02 cent. thick). Inside the box was a large bowl inverted, daubed with a yellow plaster. The box was divided into four by partitions 0 m. 15 cent. high, and in these were sherds of canopic vases of pottery daubed inside with pitch. Under the box was one of the ties used to letit down.

Generally the chapels have disappeared and only the shafts and chambers are to be seen; in one case, however, that of  we saw the chapel, but could not try for the burial below lest we brought down on us the huge Greek wall that hangs above.

The upper part of this tomb consisted of a mastaba of brickwork in the east side of which was a niche lined by the three stelæ shewn in plate X. The false door occupied the centre, the two scenes of sacrifice and bringing of offerings, with the lady dining below, formed the two sides. A late New Empire coffin had been buried with its head resting against the block of stone on which the three stelæ were erected.

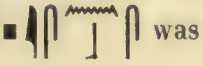
This simple form of chapel in which three slabs take the place of the ornate chamber of an earlier period had been already recognised to be characteristic of these X^th^ Dynasty tombs from the fragments found in the preceding year, but nothing so well preserved had yet come to light.

Another shaft close to  could not be finished owing to the same danger of destroying the big wall. From it came several fragments of a stela bearing the name  (pl. VIII).

In the bank of earth left below the great south wall is a brick arched chamber (264) opening from a shaft to the south and containing a heavy limestone sarcophagus. The south end had been broken, the lid shifted to one side and the wooden coffin half dragged out.

Nothing more could be seen of the coffin than that it was 0 m. 05 cent. thick and painted white inside. The body was disturbed and there was another coffin to the south, later in date and much decayed. Nothing but its position and level really connects this tomb with the rest of the group.

N° 281. A shaft 10 metres deep with a chamber below to east, 2 m. 50 cent. long and only 1 m. 40 cent. broad : it opens into another and earlier chamber and the opening was bricked up. In the floor was a hole (0 m. 60 cent. square) intended for the canopic box but containing only eight pottery bowls. A lot of other pots had been stacked by the last visitors into a corner of the chamber. An alabaster head-rest, veal bones, a few human bones including a lower jaw, and some beads were all that was left. The shapes of the pots, pl. XXXIX, 3, are similar to those in Karenen's tomb, but not identical; they are rather coarser. High in the north side of this shaft was another burial n° 283.

N° 283. It was not clear whether this chamber was approached from the shaft to the south, or whether there had been another pit to the north, which we did not see. The chamber had walls of brick and was roofed with limestone slabs; it had contained two coffins, but the outer one was entirely eaten away, some fragments of plaster with hieratic texts proving its existence. The inner coffin too was mostly destroyed; it had been made of common wood which had disappeared but a 0 m. 004 mill. thick veneer of better wood nailed on with 0 m. 04 cent. pegs, was well preserved. Part of this is seen in plate XXX, 2, and from it the name  was obtained. There was a wooden headrest laid on the lid at the end.

N° 276.  . The stone-lined shaft next to the Khennu tomb. It is 1 m. 85 cent., by 1 m. 50 cent., by 4 m. 80 cent. deep, as preserved. The masonry is good, courses 0 m. 21 cent. high, stones up to 1 metre in length.

In the shaft were a number of fragments of wood statues (pl. XXXII, 3) also bits of coarse alabaster, parts of statuettes of sailors, a bone from a calf's foot, a fragment from a false door and a wooden statuette half a metre high, of a man in a long skirt marked with horizontal stripes; this was in too bad condition to be of value except that the very heavy wood of which it is made may be a Sudan ebony.

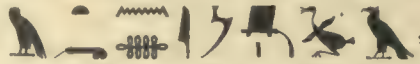
There were also in the filling the small stela with the name Khety (pl. VII, 4), a table of offerings with very deep basins and the granite statue of a king (pl. XXXI).

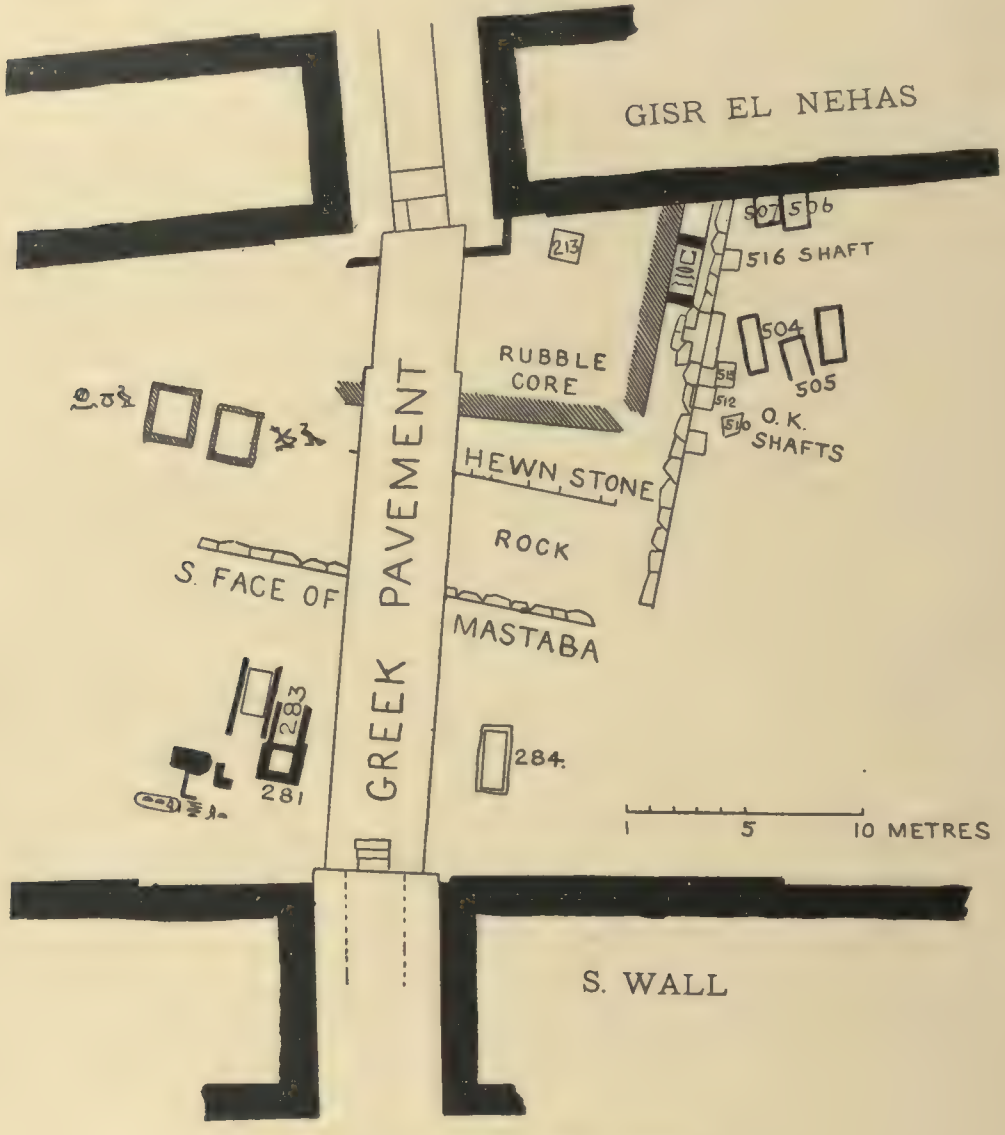
Evidently the wooden statuettes were derived from the tomb, but it is not so clear whether these last two objects may not have come from outside. The chamber is on the south; its door had been closed by two limestone slabs which had been pulled back.

The walls and the roof, of a flat barrel shape, were covered with a layer of brown mud plaster on which texts and scenes were painted directly without any white plaster. In the floor was a cavity, 0 m. 56 cent. square, containing four vases and the ruins of a canopic box. Some pots still stood on the east and north sides, the floor was covered with potsherds and on the west side a few pieces from the coffin had been left though the greater part of the wood had been removed.

The paintings on the south end are shewn on plate XXX, 3 : on the north the sides of the door were left blank. The east wall is somewhat damaged; a slab of stone, the height of the chamber, had been used to mask a weak patch in the rock and to this the plaster has not adhered well : the part intact is covered by a menu rather roughly written in white paint. The west side is complete : above is a line of large hieroglyphs in white and below it are two rows of tables on which are depicted the various articles of funerary furniture.

Going from right to left these objects are, — in the top row : 1° a headrest, standing alone, then, on the first of the tables, 2° three vases, then 3° bracelets, 4° anklets, 5° necklaces, 6° a table with domed top decorated with chequer pattern, 7° a table against which lean two quivers; in the lower row 1° necklace and *menat* brightly painted, 2° bows and five staffs, 3° a pile of bags  these on a stool with feet imitating lions' legs, 4° ewer and basin and a tall vase, 5° a pile of oval objects, yellow with red outline, probably fruits, 6° two shields and a spearcase, and lastly, 7° a pair of sandals.

The square depression in the floor contained four vases of the normal high shouldered canopic type made of pottery covered inside and out with a coat of plaster. One of the pieces of the canopic box bore the incised text  , another  and a third  . The fragments of the coffin remaining included some pieces of veneer 0 m. 008 mill. thick covered with hieratic text in black ink, probably from the lid. This tomb had been robbed before the white ants passed over the site.



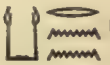
PLAN OF AREA BETWEEN THE GREAT WALLS.

TEXTES RELIGIEUX

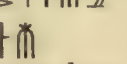
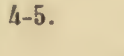
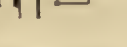
ÉCRITS SUR LES SARCOPHAGES

PAR M. PIERRE LACAU.

The religious texts painted on these coffins of the early Middle Kingdom have been examined by M. Lacau who has furnished me with the following notes on three of the best among them. Under the head of each coffin is given the list of the chapters it contains. Then follows the text of all *new* chapters and of a few chapters which are not found often. The rest of the chapters on our coffins have not been collated with the Pyramid texts or with other versions already published. — J. E. Q.

SARCOPHAGE DE  [1]

Couvercle. 64 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1-3 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 60-61, jusqu'à 
3-5 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 103, jusqu'à
5 (sans sép.) = Une phrase qu'on retrouvera dans le sarcophage de  , couvercle, l. 4-5.
5-13 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 103-107.
13 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 107[I].
13-21 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 107-111.
21-29 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 111-114.
29-39 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 59-61.
39-42 (sans sép.) = Un texte nouveau qui se retrouve dans , couvercle, l. 29-31 (voir plus loin ch. XXXVIII).
42-44 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 61-62.
44-45 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 103-104.
45-46 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62[I], jusqu'à 
46-47 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62[II].
47-48 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62-63.
48-50 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 63[I], de à
50-51 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 63-64.
51-54 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 64[I], jusqu'à 
55-58 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 100-101.
58-60 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 101-102.
60-62 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 122[I].
62-63 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 122[II].
63-64 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 123-124.

Côté de la tête. 9 lignes verticales : (←•)

1-5 (sans sép.) = *Ounas*, 56-60.
5-9 (sans sép.) = *Ounas*, 61-63.

Côté des pieds. 15 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1-13 (sans sép.) = *Ḥarḥotep*, 237-245.
13-15 (sans sép.) = Texte nouveau (voir ch. I).

Côté droit. 58 lignes verticales : (←•)

1- 3 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. II).
3-10 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. III).
10-18 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. IV).
18-28 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. V).
28-30 = Texte nouveau (?) (voir ch. VI).
30-31 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. VII).
31-32 = Sarcophage de *Amamu*, pl. XXIX, l. 2-3 (voir ch. VIII).
32-39 = Un chapitre qui se décompose ainsi :
32-34 (sans sép.) = *Ounas*, 460-462 (voir ch. IX).
34-37 (sans sép.) = Texte nouveau (voir ch. IX).
37-39 = *Livre des morts*, ch. LXVII (début) (voir plus loin ch. IX).
39-45 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. X).
45-52 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XI).
52-56 = Un chapitre qui se décompose ainsi :
52-55 (sans sép.) = Sarcoph. du Caire n° 28083, côté 4, l. 38-40 (voir ch. XII).
55-56 = Sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 4, l. 40-42 (voir ch. XII).
57-58 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XIII).

Côté gauche. 27 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1- 3 (sans sép.) = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XIV).

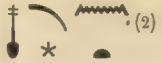
[1] *Journal d'entrée du Musée*, n° 39054.

3-27 = Un texte qui se décompose ainsi :

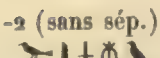
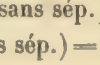
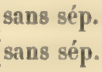
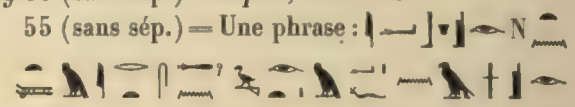
3- 8 = Texte nouveau qui se retrouve dans  , côté droit, l. 1-4 (voir ch. xv).
8-18 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xv).
18-27 = *Ounas*, 443-446 avec de grandes différences.

Fond. 106 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1- 7 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xvi).
7-13 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xvii).
13-17 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xviii).
17-21 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xix).
21-22 = *Livre des morts*, 86 (1re phrase) (voir ch. xx).
22-24 = *Amamu*, pl. XXIX, l. 1-2 (voir ch. xxi).
24-29 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xxii).
29-35 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 1-6 (voir ch. xxiii).
35-40 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 6-9 (voir ch. xxiv).
40-42 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 9-11 (voir ch. xxv).
42-43 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 11-12 (voir ch. xxvi).
43-46 = *Livre des morts*, 149 (8e demeure) = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 12-15 (voir ch. xxvii).
46-51 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 15-18 (voir ch. xxviii).
51-56 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 18-21 (voir ch. xxix).
56-61 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 21-24 et pl. XXVIII, l. 1-2 (voir ch. xxx).
61-67 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xxxi).
67-73 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, l. 2-7 (voir ch. xxxii).
73-77 = *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, l. 7-10 (voir ch. xxxiii).
77-81 (ou 82) = *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, l. 10-14 (voir ch. xxxiv).
81 (ou 82)[1]-101 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xxxv).
101-104 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xxxvi).
104-106 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xxxvii).

SARCOPHAGE DE  [2]

Couvercle. 76 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1-2 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 60-61, jusqu'à 
3-4 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 103, jusqu'à 
4 (sans sép.) = Une phrase qui se retrouve dans  , couvercle, l. 4-5.
4-11 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 103-107.
11 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 107I.
11-17 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 107-111.
17-21 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 111-114.
21-29 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 59-61.
29-31 (sans sép.) = Texte nouveau qui se retrouve dans  , couvercle, l. 39-42 (voir ch. xxxviii).
31-34 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 61-62.
35-37 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62-63 (deux chapitres mélangés).
37-39 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 63I, 
39 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 63-64.
39-42 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 64, jusqu'à 
42-44 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 100-101.
44-46 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 101-102.
46-48 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 122I.
48-49 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 122II.
49-55 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 123-128.
55 (sans sép.) = Une phrase : 
56-66 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 118-121.
66-70 (sans sép.) = Texte nouveau (voir ch. xxxix).
70-76 = *Mir*, 131-148.

Côté de la tête. 15 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1- 6 = *Ounas*, 56-60.
7-15 = *Ḥarḥotep*, 183-186.
15 = *Ounas*, 61-62.

Côté des pieds. 12 lignes verticales : (←•)

1- 7 = *Mirinri*, 122-124 [3].
7-12 = *Ounas*, 66-70.

Côté droit. 61 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1- 3 = Sarcophage de  , côté gauche, l. 3 et seq. (voir ch. xv).

[1] La séparation entre ce chapitre et le précédent se trouve dans une lacune.
[2] *Journal d'entrée du Musée*, n° 39014.
[3] Dans ce texte nous avons trois fois la variante . Cf. Lacau, *Recueil de travaux*, XXIV, p. 198.

4-12 = *Ḥarḥotep*, 195-205.
12-17 = *Ḥarḥotep*, 205-212.
17-37 = *Ḥarḥotep*, 212-237.
38-45 = *Ḥarḥotep*, 237-245.
45-46 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XL).
46-61 = *Ḥarḥotep*, 245-269.

Côté gauche. 41 lignes verticales : (←•)

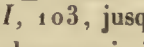
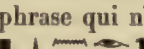
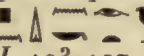
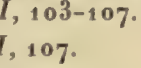
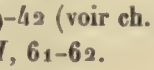
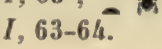
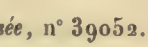
1-30 = *Pepi II*, 291-306. Notre exemplaire complète d'une façon intéressante *Pepi II* qui est très mutilé en cet endroit, je le donne en entier (voir ch. XLI).
31-40 = *Teti*, 273-277 (voir ch. XLII).
41 = *Pepi II*, 291. Cette dernière ligne est écrite en sens inverse (•→) du reste de l'inscription. Elle répète la ligne 1 : le scribe avait commencé par cette extrémité, puis s'apercevant de son erreur, il a repris à l'autre bout et dans l'autre sens (←•).

Fond. 64 lignes verticales (←•) rétrogrades :

1- 7 =  , fond, l. 1-7 (voir ch. XVI).
7-11 =  , fond, l. 7-13 (voir ch. XVII).
12-15 =  , fond, l. 13-17 (voir ch. XVIII).
15-17 =  , fond, l. 40-42 (voir ch. XXV).
17-26 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XLIII).
26-28 =  , côté droit, l. 1-3 (voir ch. II).
28-29 =  , côté droit, l. 30-31 (voir ch. VII).
29-30 =  , côté droit, l. 31-32 (voir ch. VIII).
30-34 =  , côté droit, l. 45-52 (voir ch. XI).
35-47 = Texte nouveau qui se décompose ainsi :
35-42 = Texte en tableau (voir ch. XLIV).
42-44 = Texte qui se retrouve dans le sarcophage du Caire n° 28118, côté 2, l. 14-22, publié par LACAU, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 198 (voir ch. XLIV).
44-47 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XLIV).
47-48 (sép. de chap.) =  , côté droit, l. 55-56 (voir ch. XII).
48-52 (sans sép. [?]) = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XLV) (les lignes 50-52 = Sarcoph. du Caire n° 28083, côté 4, l. 37-38).
52-53 =  , côté droit, l. 52-56 (voir ch. XII).
Le reste du panneau est effacé.

SARCOPHAGE DE  [1]

Couvercle. 68 lignes verticales : (←•)

1- 3 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 60-61, depuis  , etc., jusqu'à 
3- 4 (sép. ) = *Pepi I*, 103, jusqu'à 
4- 5 (sans sép.) = Une phrase qui n'est pas dans *Pepi I* =  .
5-12 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 103-107.
12 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 107.
12-19 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 107-111.
19-23 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 111-114.
23-33 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 59-61.
33-36 (sans sép.) = Un texte qui se retrouve dans  , couvercle, l. 39-42 (voir ch. XXXVIII).
36-39 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 61-62.
40 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62[I].
40-41 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62[II].
41-42 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 62-63.
42-44 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 63[I], 
44-45 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 63-64.
45-48 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 64, seulement jusqu'à
48-51 (sép. ) = *Pepi I*, 100-101.
51-52 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 101-102.
52-54 (sép.) = *Pepi I*, 122[I].
55-56 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 122[II].
56-62 (sans sép.) = *Pepi I*, 123-128 (variantes).
62-68 = *Pepi I*, 118-120.

Côté de la tête. Pas de textes religieux, mais seulement des représentations d'objets.

Côté des pieds. 11 lignes verticales : (←•)
1-11 = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XLVI).

Côté droit. 52 lignes verticales : (←•)

1-33 (fin de la colonne sans sép.) = Texte nouveau (voir ch. XLVII). Le titre et quelques passages sont identiques à un texte publié par LACAU, *Recueil de travaux*, XXVI, p. 67-73 (= Sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 3, l. 20-38).

[1] *Journal d'entrée du Musée*, n° 39052.

34 (sans sép.) = *Amamu*, pl. XXIX, l. 2-3. Ce même texte se retrouve dans , fond, l. 29-30 (voir ch. VIII).

35-43 = , fond, l. 30-34, où ce texte forme un chapitre distinct (voir ch. XI).

43-52 = , fond, ligne 35 et seq. (voir ch. XLIV).

Côté gauche. 1° La liste d'offrandes; 2° 14 lignes verticales (⟷) = *Livre des morts*, ch. LXVIII.

Fond. 77 lignes verticales (⟷). Le tout est très abîmé; les deux tiers du texte sont illisibles.

1-13 = *Mir*, 131-150.

13-17 = *Teti*, 170-173.

17-22 = Texte indéterminable.

22-42 (une séparation de chapitre en rouge ⟷) = *Teti*, 264-271.

42-56 (on ne voit pas s'il y a séparation) = *Pepi II*, 814-820, quelques passages de *Pepi II* sont complétés par cet exemplaire.

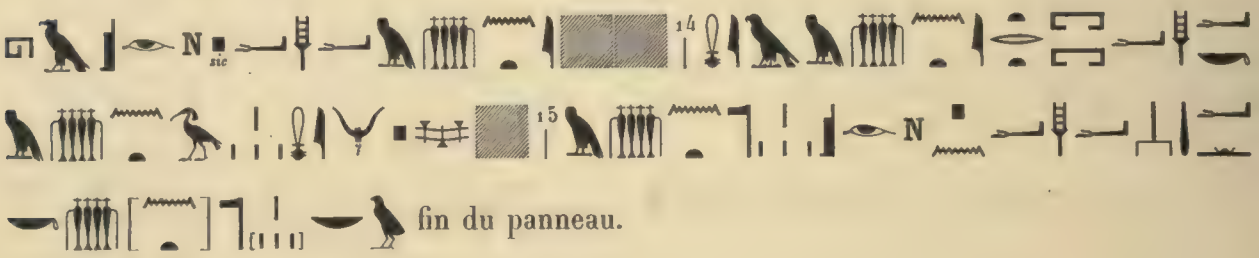
56-63 = *Teti*, 271-273.

64-71 = *Teti*, 287-290.

71-77 = Texte indéterminable.

I

Sarcophage de , côté des pieds, l. 13-15.



fin du panneau.

II

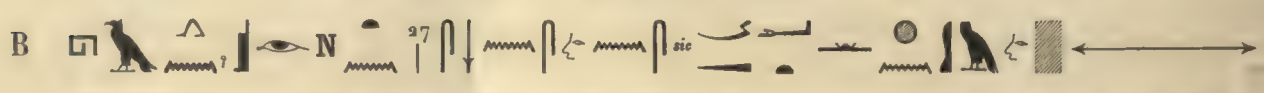
A = Sarcophage de , côté droit, l. 1-3.

B = Sarcophage de , fond, l. 26-28.

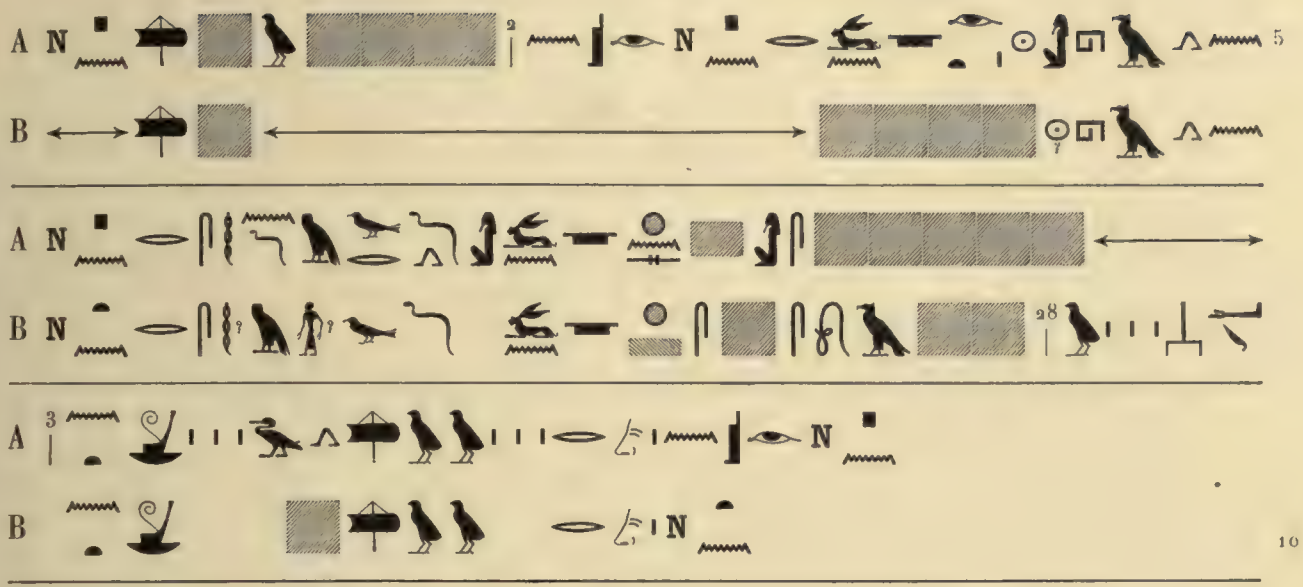






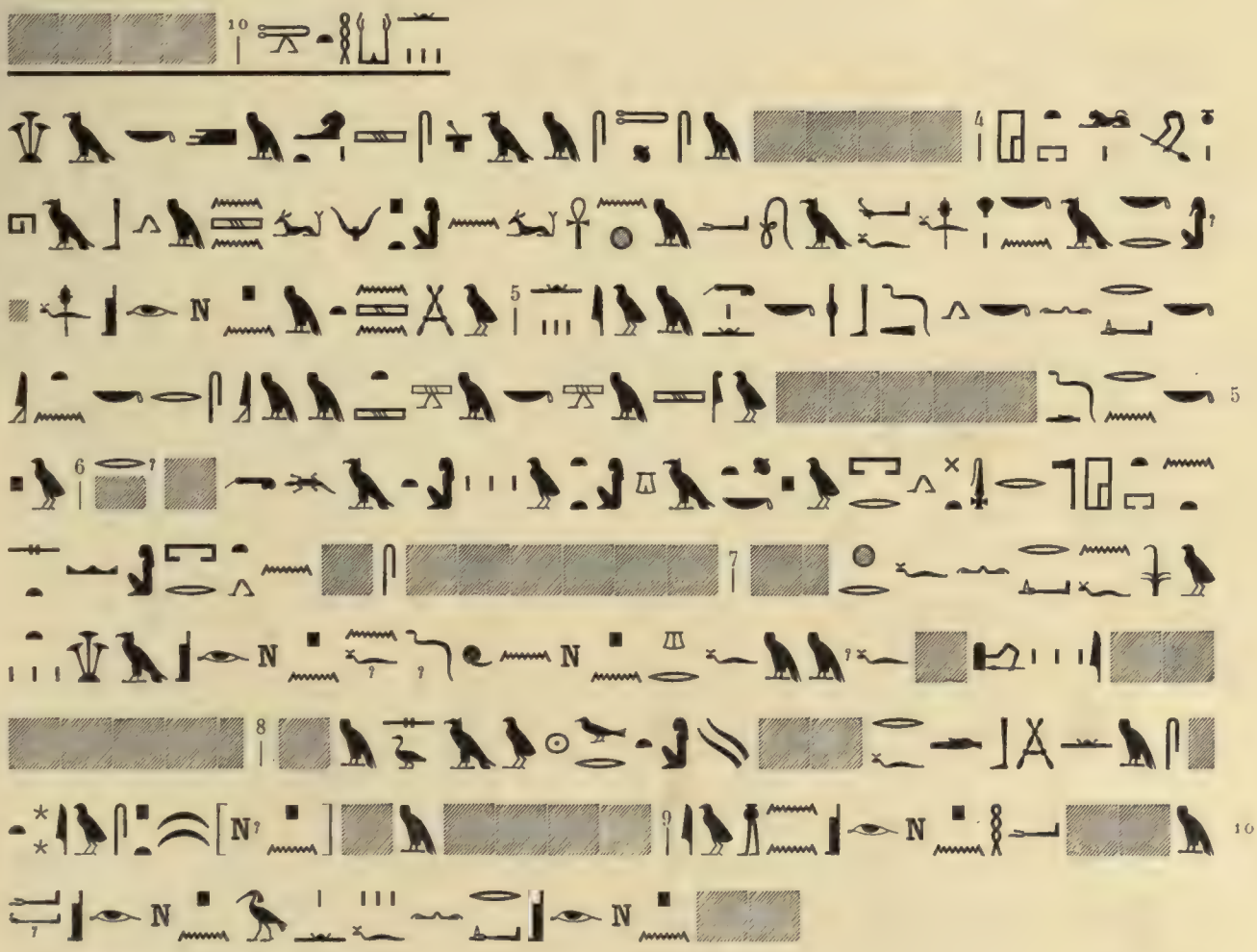


(1) J'ai mis en tête des chapitres les titres qui se trouvent à la fin.

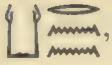


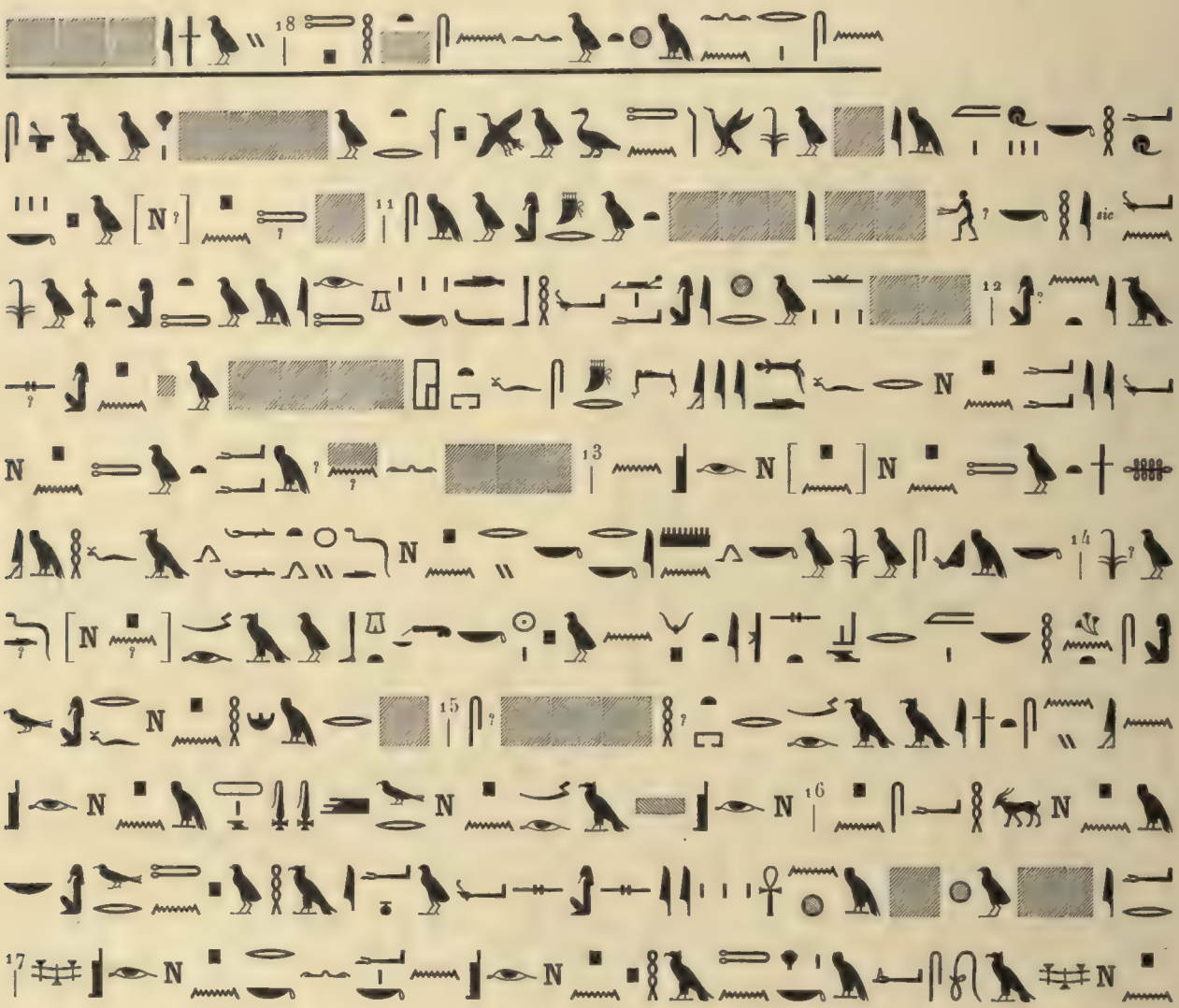
III

Sarcophage de , côté droit, l. 3-10.

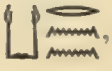


IV

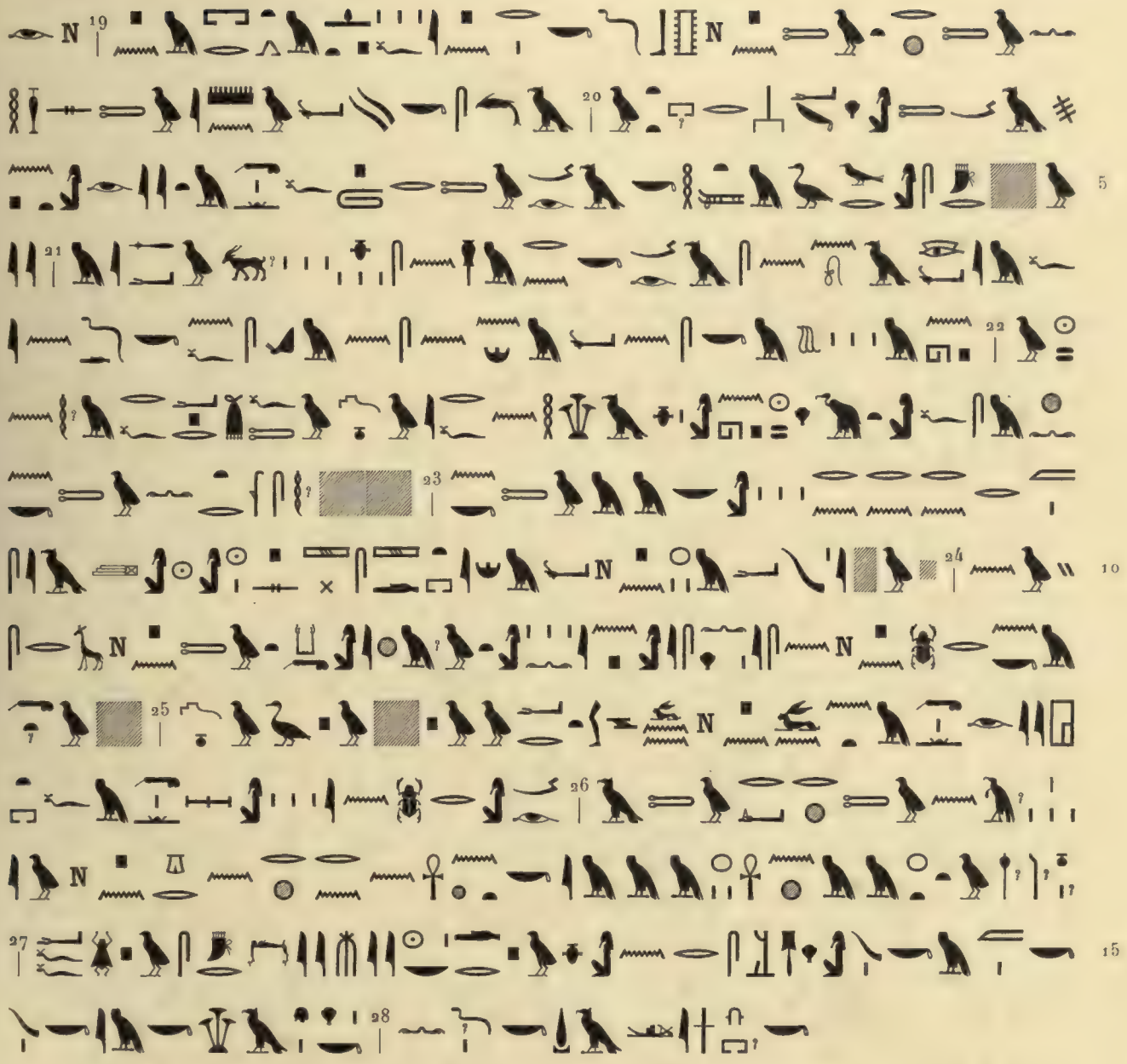
Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 10-18.



V

Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 18-28.





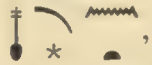
VI

Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 28-30.

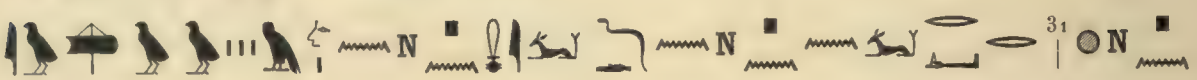


VII

A = Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 30-31. Pas de titre.

B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 28-29.

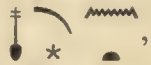
B 

A 

B 

VIII

A = Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 31-32.

B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 29-30.

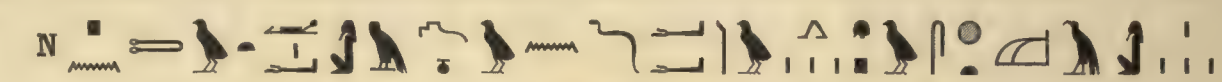
C = Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 34 (au milieu d'un autre chapitre).

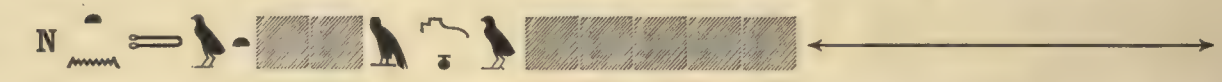
Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXIX, l. 2-3.

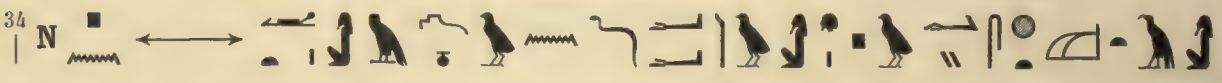
A 

B 

C Pas de titre.

A 

5B 

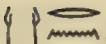
C 

A 

B 

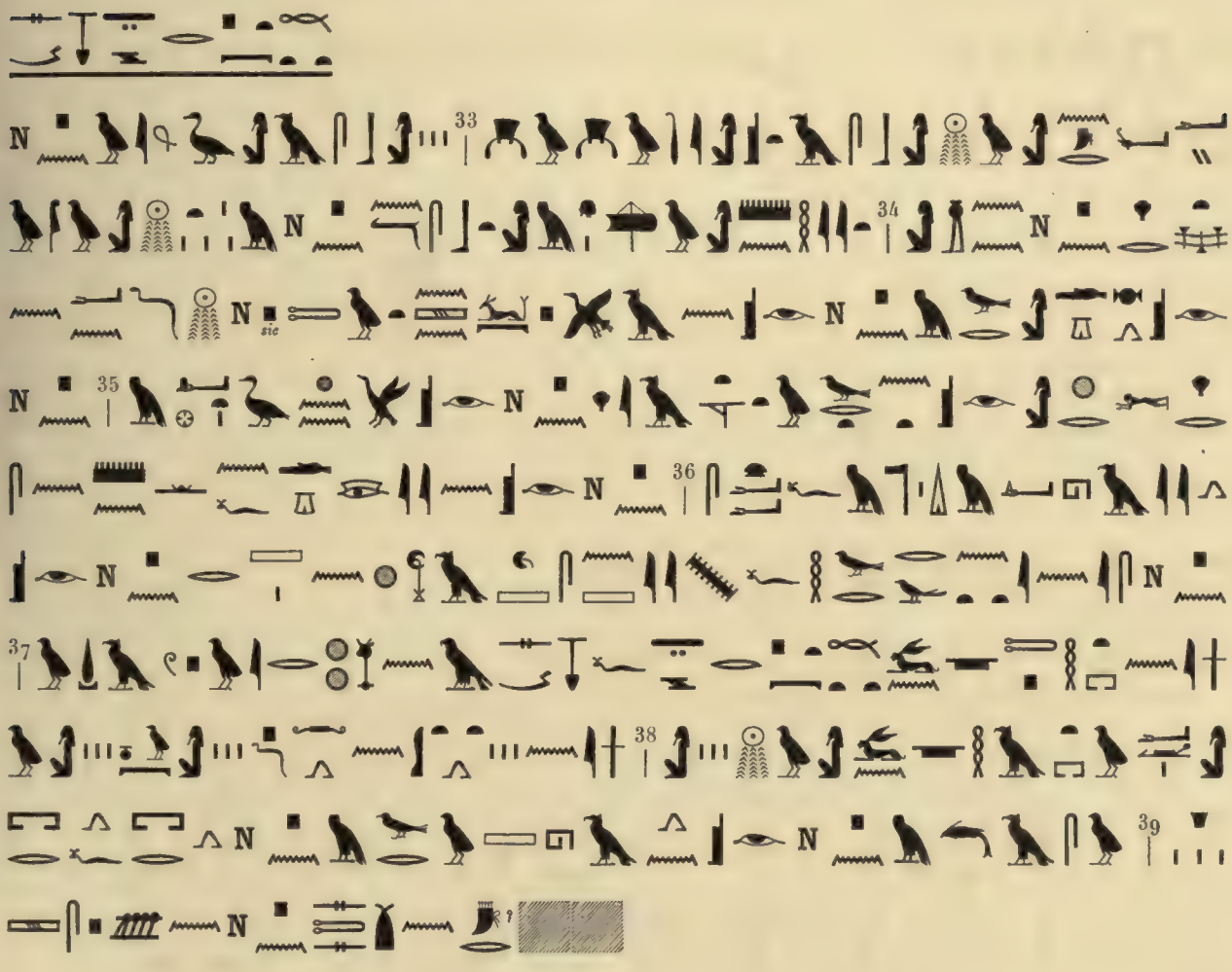
C 

IX

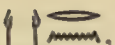
Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 32-39.

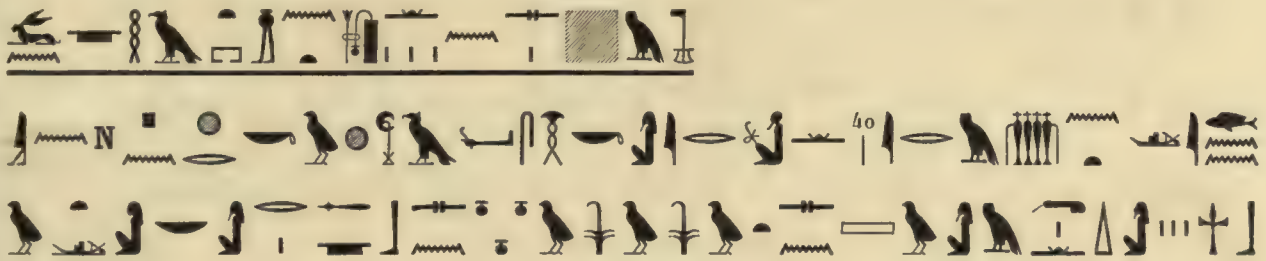
Ce chapitre se décompose ainsi :

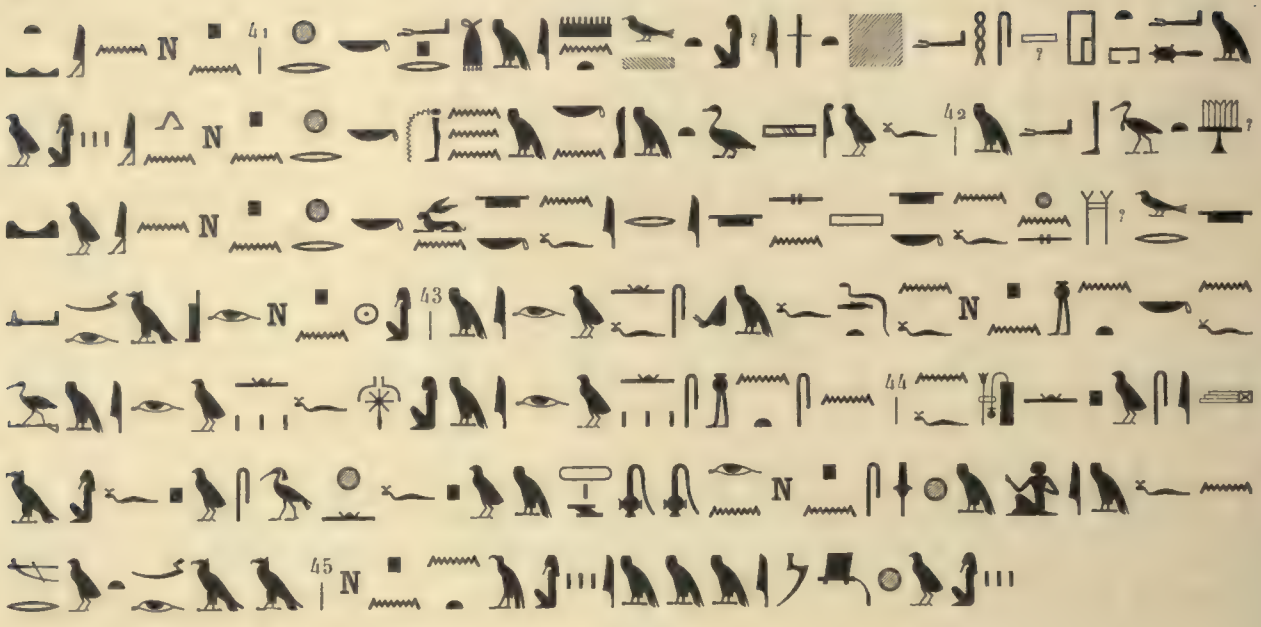
32-34 = *Ounas*, 460-462 (avec de grandes différences).
34-37 = Texte nouveau (?).
37-39 = *Livre des morts*, chap. LXVII (début).



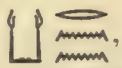
X

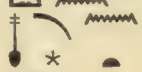
Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 39-45.

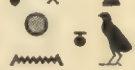


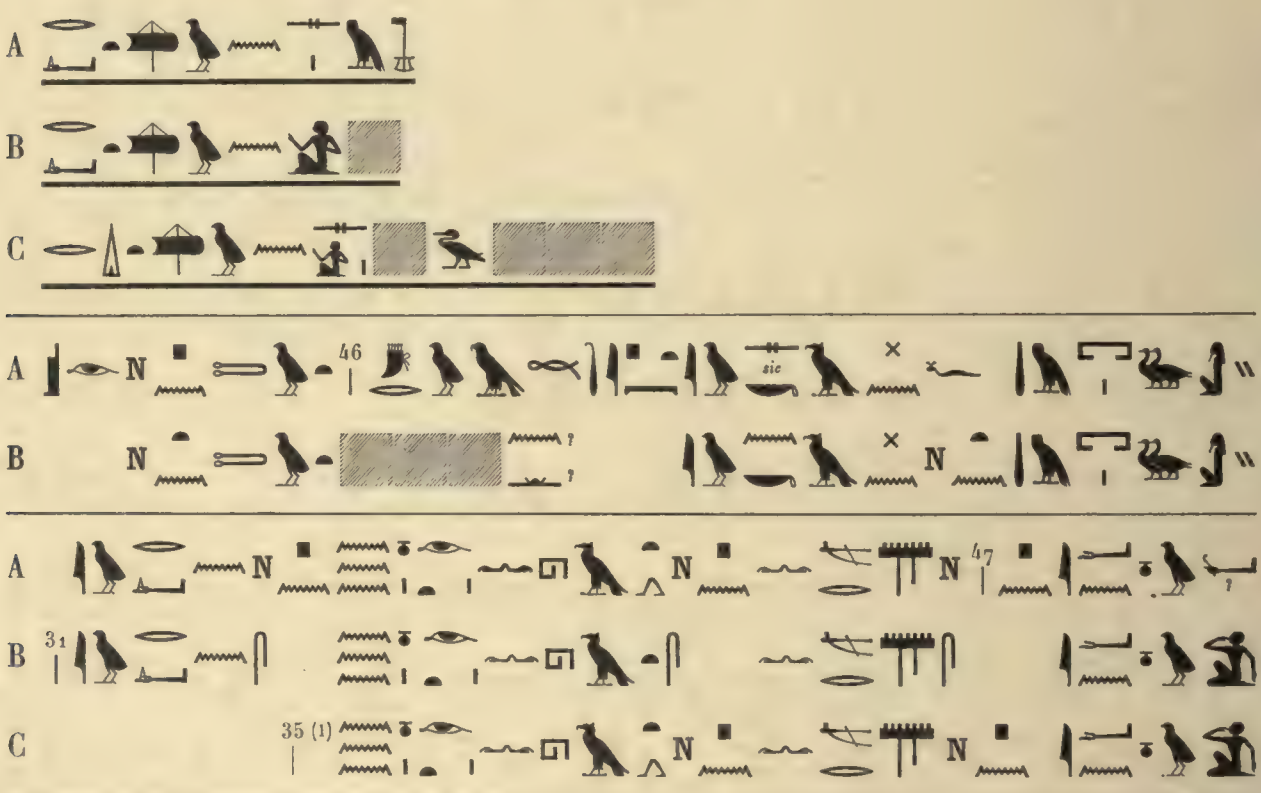


XI

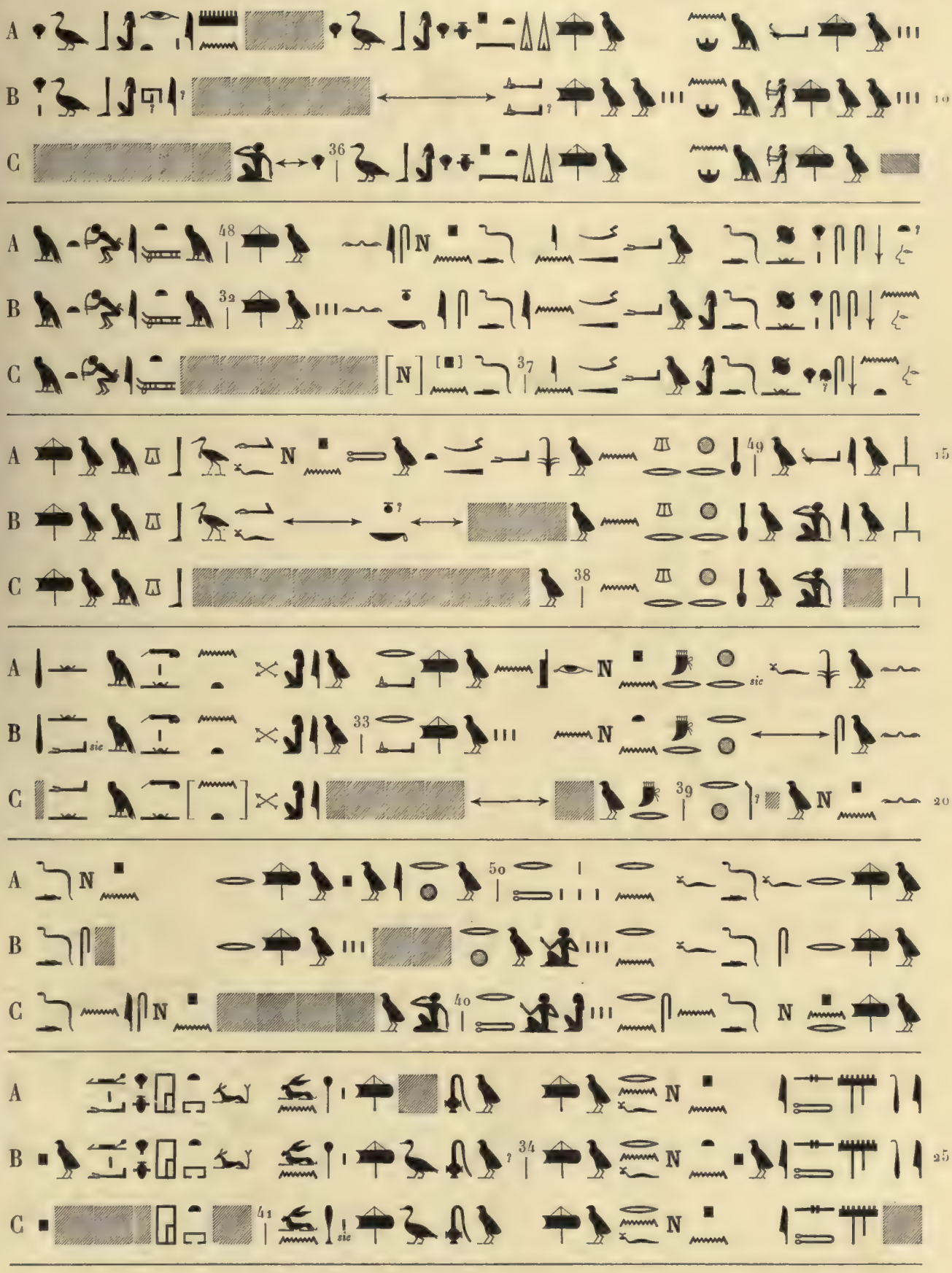
A = Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 45-52.

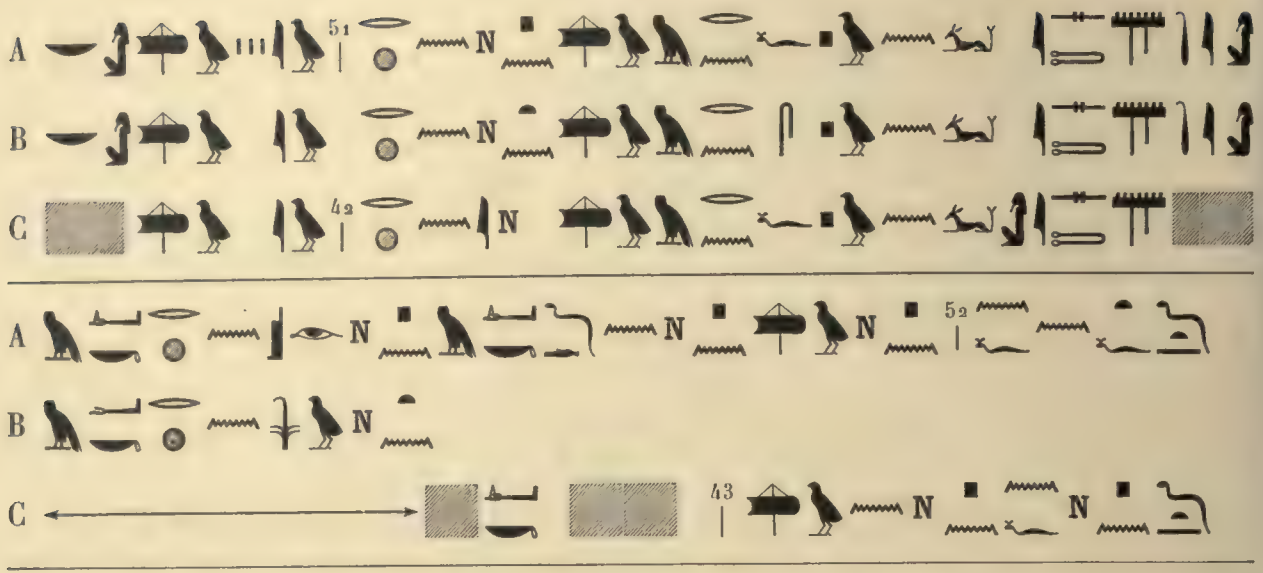
B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 30-34.

C = Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 35-43.

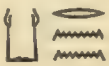


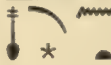
(1) Dans ce sarcophage le début manque, le texte commence en haut de la ligne 35.


A
B
C
A
B
C
A
B
C
A
B
C
A
B
C



XII

A = Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 52-56.

B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 52-53 et l. 47-48.

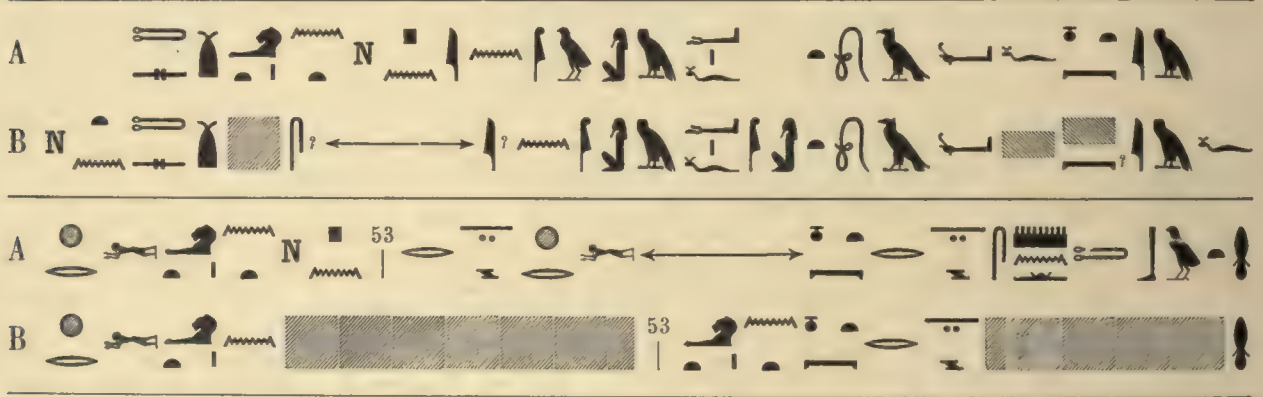
Ce chapitre se décompose ainsi :

52-54 = un chapitre distinct dans le sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 4, l. 38-40 [1].

54-56, depuis  = un autre chapitre dans le même sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 4, l. 40-42 [2].



B Pas de titre.

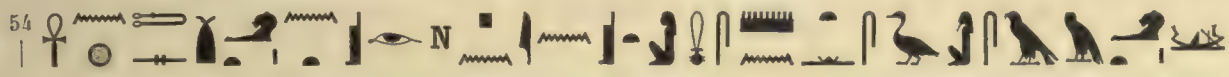


[1] Publié par Lacau, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 192. Notre nouvel exemplaire améliore le premier.

[2] Publié par Lacau, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 193. Notre nouvel exemplaire améliore et complète le premier.

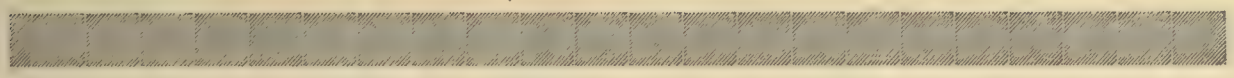
A 

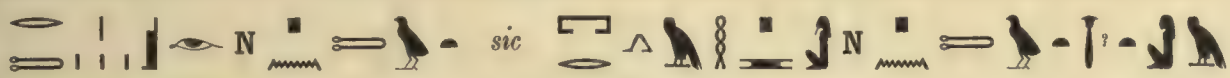
B  . A partir d'ici environ 11 lignes, totalement

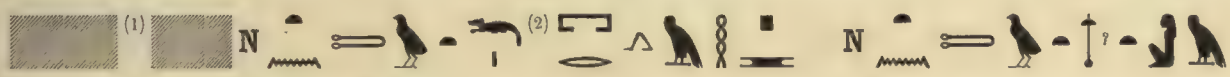
A 

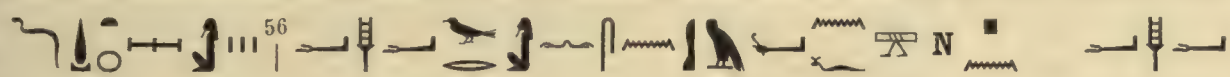
B effacées. 

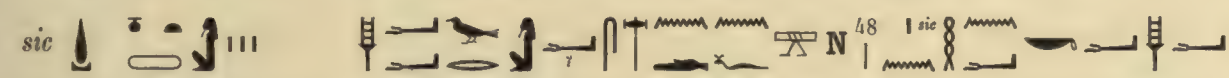
A 

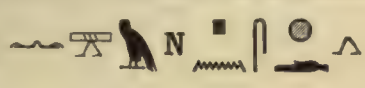
B 

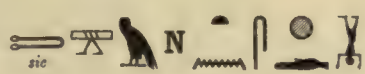
A 

B 

A 

B 

A 

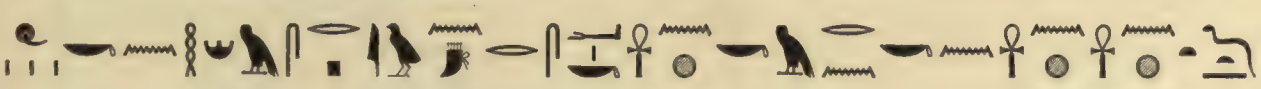
B 

XIII

Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 57-58.



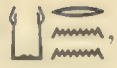




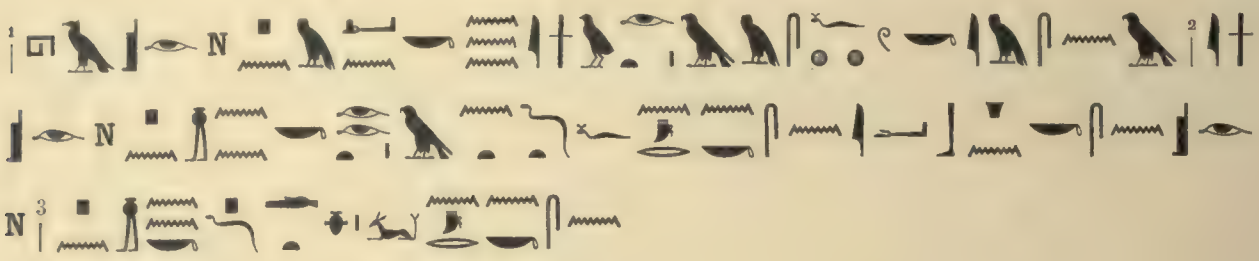
(1) A partir d'ici ce texte forme un chapitre séparé dans  , fond, l. 47-48.

(2) Animal peu distinct.

XIV

Sarcophage de  , côté gauche, l. 1-3.

On comparera dans le sarcophage de  , côté gauche, les lignes 6, 21-23, 27-28 (ce texte est donné plus loin, ch. XLI).

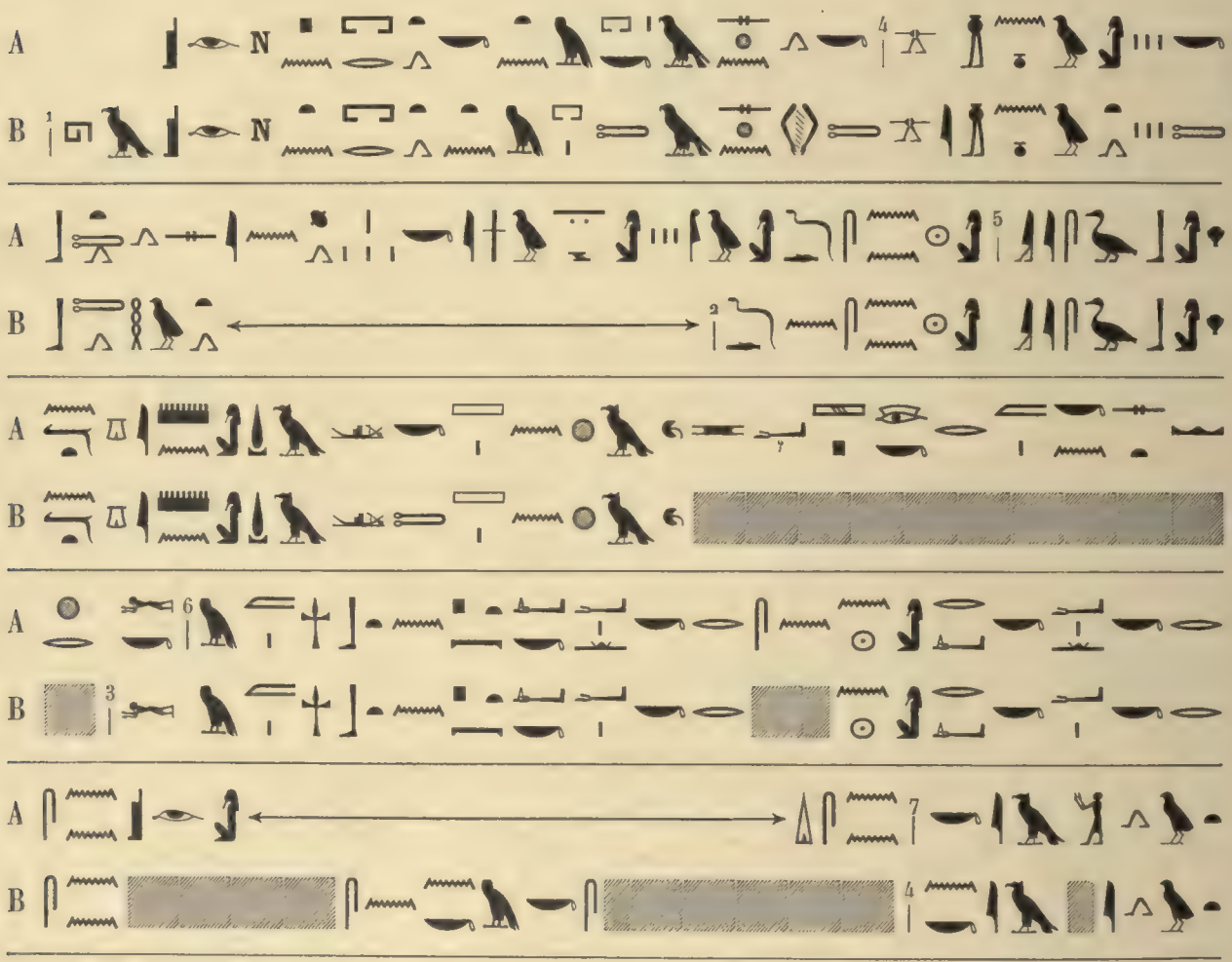


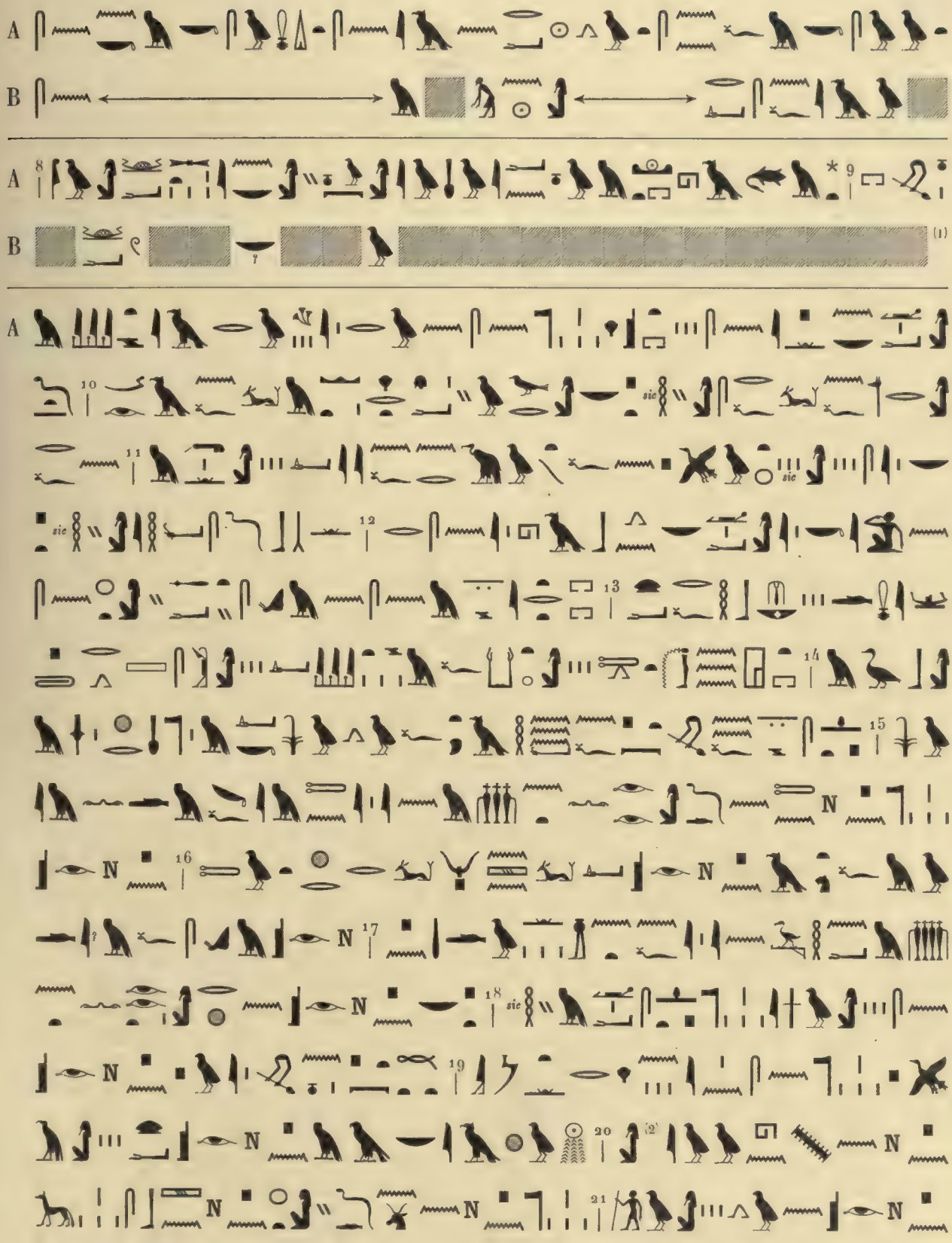
XV

A = Sarcophage de  , côté gauche, l. 3-27.

B = Sarcophage de , côté droit, l. 1-4.

A partir de la ligne 18 on comparera *Ounas*, 443-446.



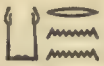


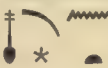
(1) A partir de la ligne 5 on a dans , un autre texte sans séparation = *Harḫotep*, 195-205.

(2) Depuis = *Ounas*, 443-444.



XVI

A = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 1-7.

B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 1-7.

A 

B 

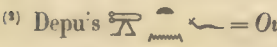
A 

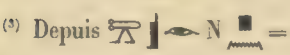
B 

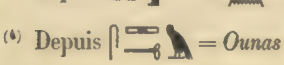
A 

B 

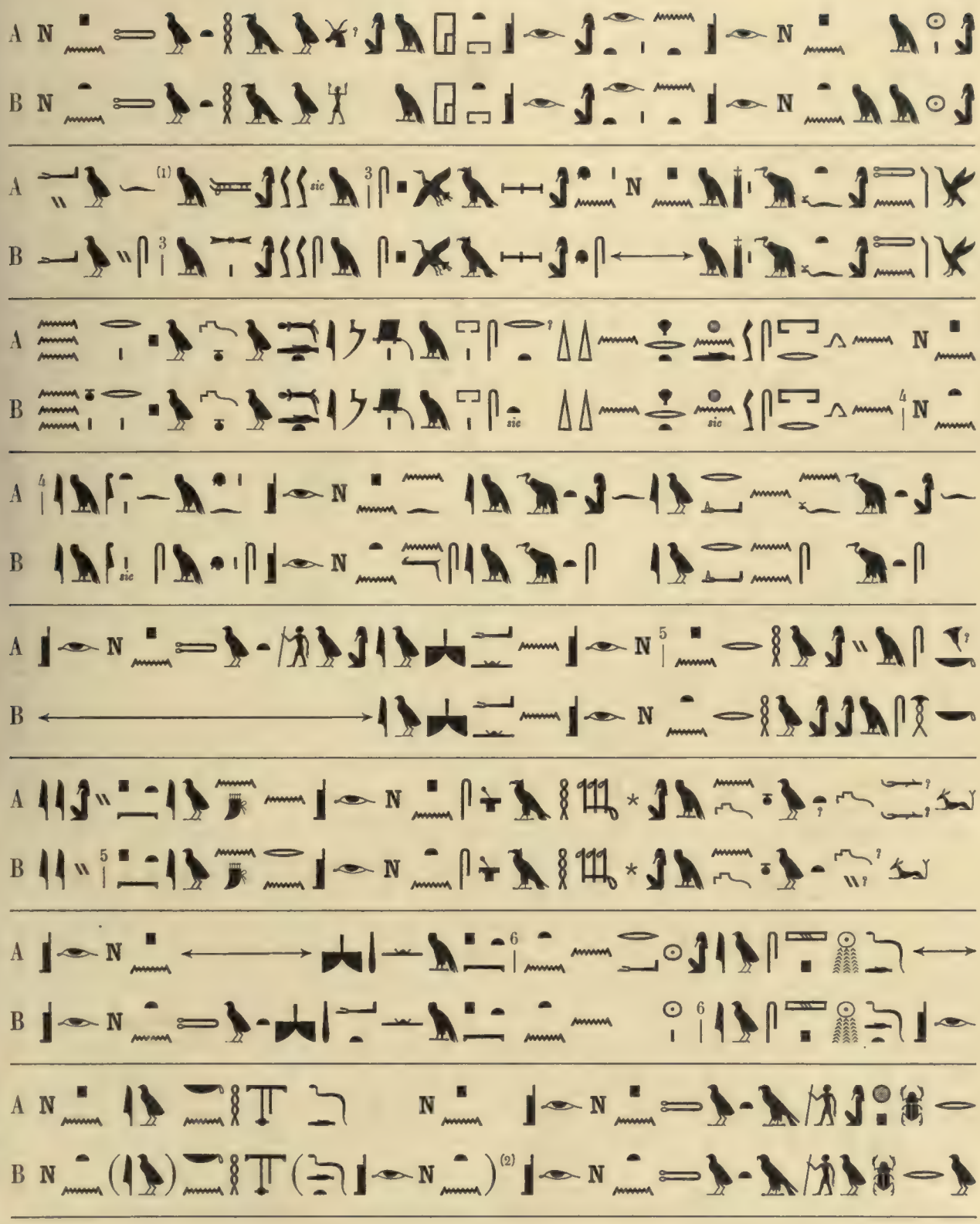
(1) Depuis  = *Ounas*, 445.

(2) Depuis  = *Ounas*, 444.

(3) Depuis  = *Ounas*, 446.

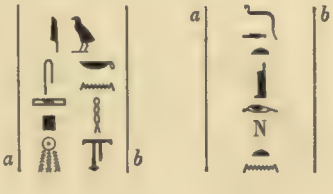
(4) Depuis  = *Ounas*, 444-445.

(5) Le texte est ainsi disposé : 



(1) Tous les 𓆑 sont sans tête.

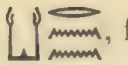
(2) Le texte est ainsi disposé :

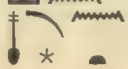


A 

B 

XVII

A = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 7-13.

B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 7-11.

A 

B 

A 

B 

A 

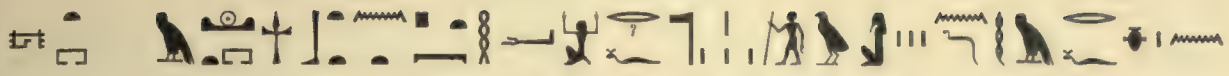
B 

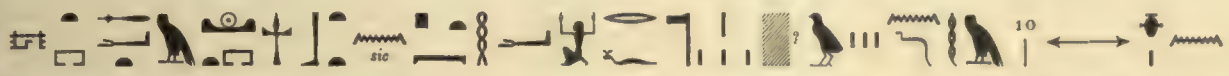
A 

B 

A 

B 

A 

B 

A 

B 

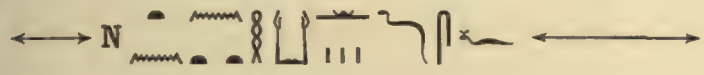
A 

B 

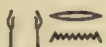
A 

B 

A 

B 

XVIII

A = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 13-17.

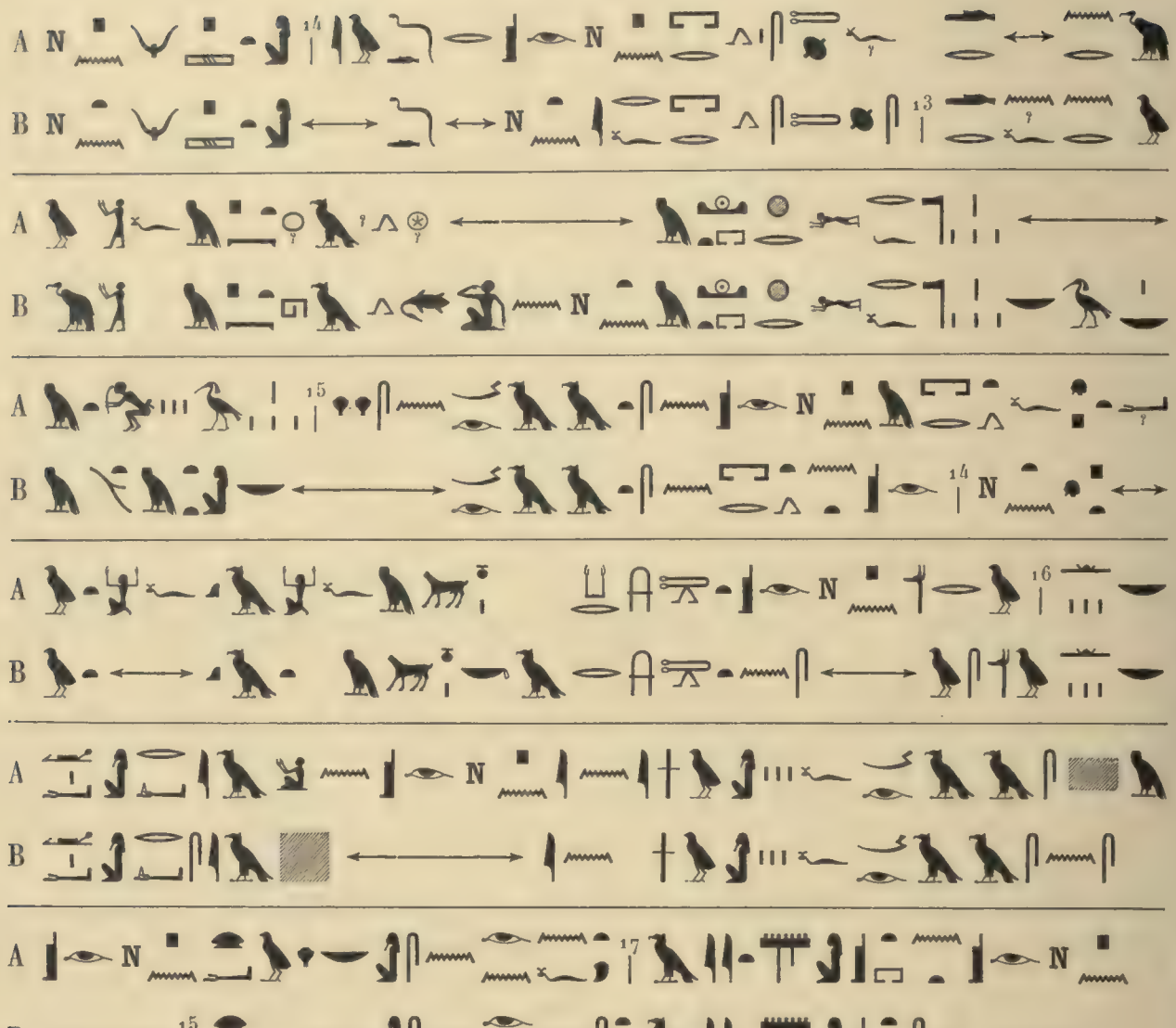
B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 12-15.

A 

B 

A 

B 

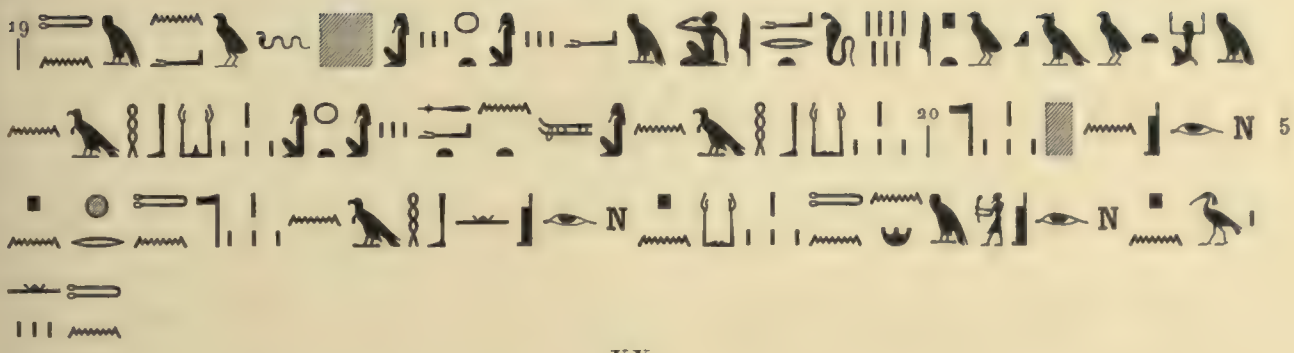


XIX

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 17-21.

Cf. Sarcophage du Caire n° 28034, côté 4, l. 62-68 = Maspero, *Mission du Caire*, I, p. 224.





XX

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 21-22.

Ce texte = *Livre des morts*, ch. LXXXVI, première phrase.



XXI

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 22-24.

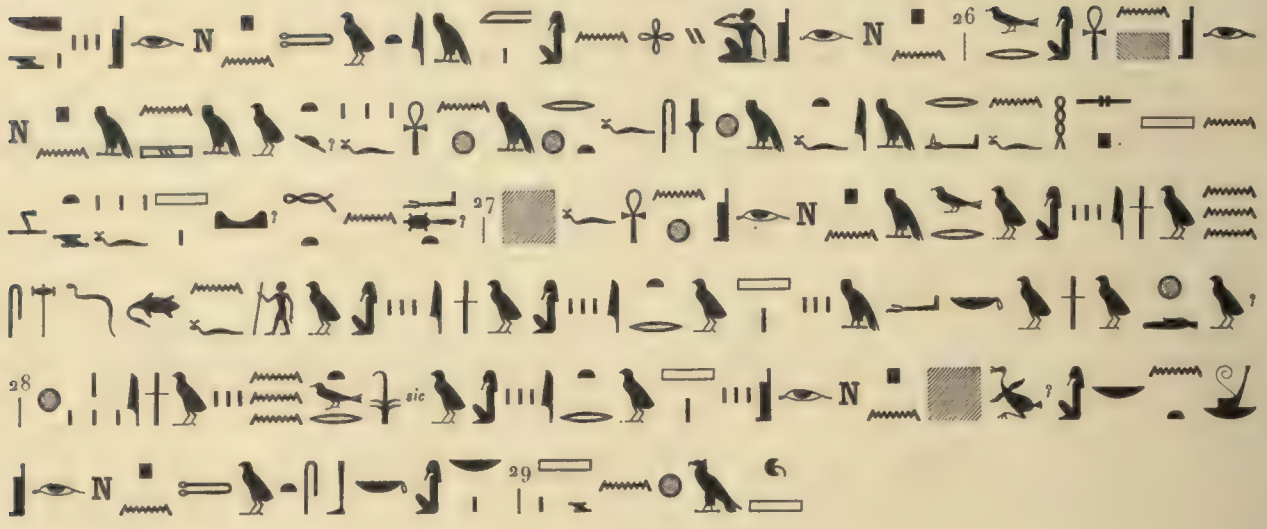
Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, dernière ligne, et pl. XXIX, l. 1-2.



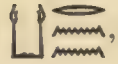
XXII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 24-29.

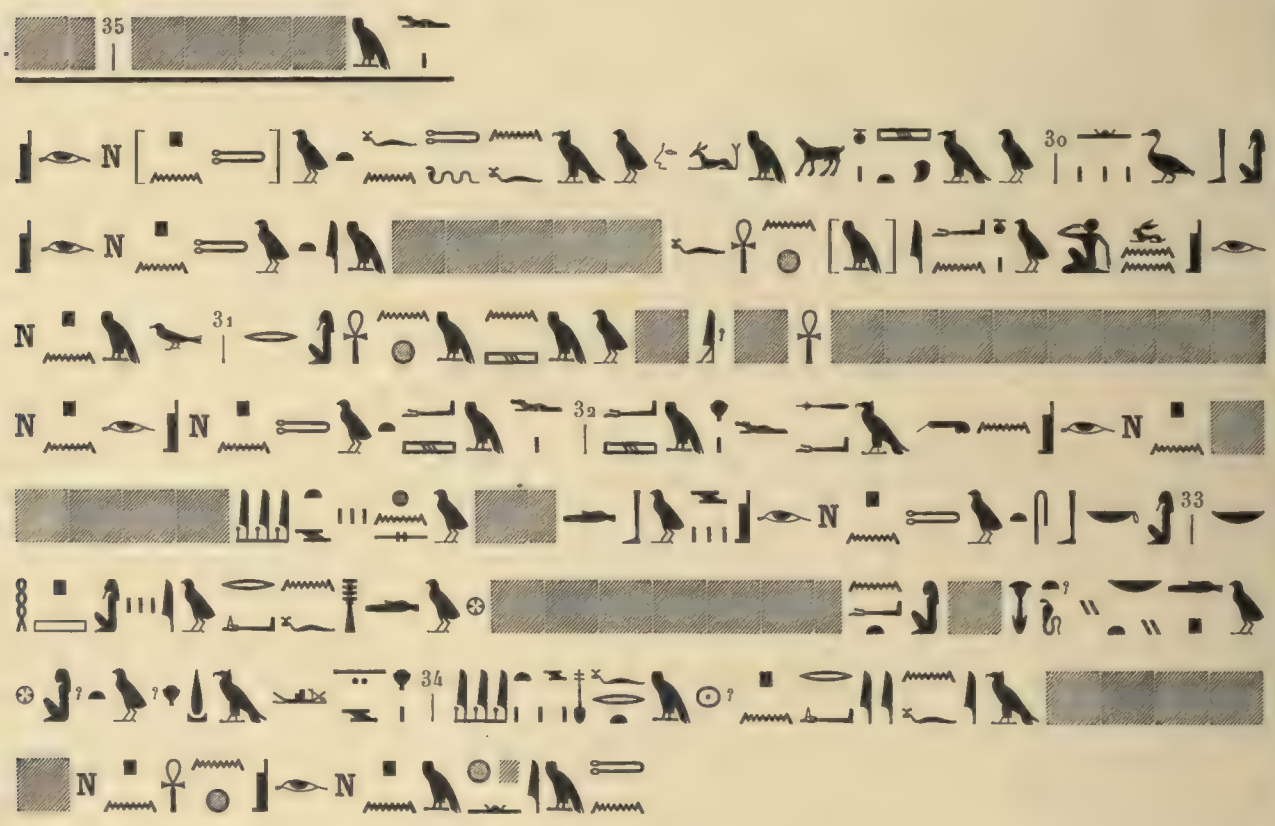




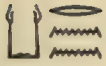
XXIII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 29-35.

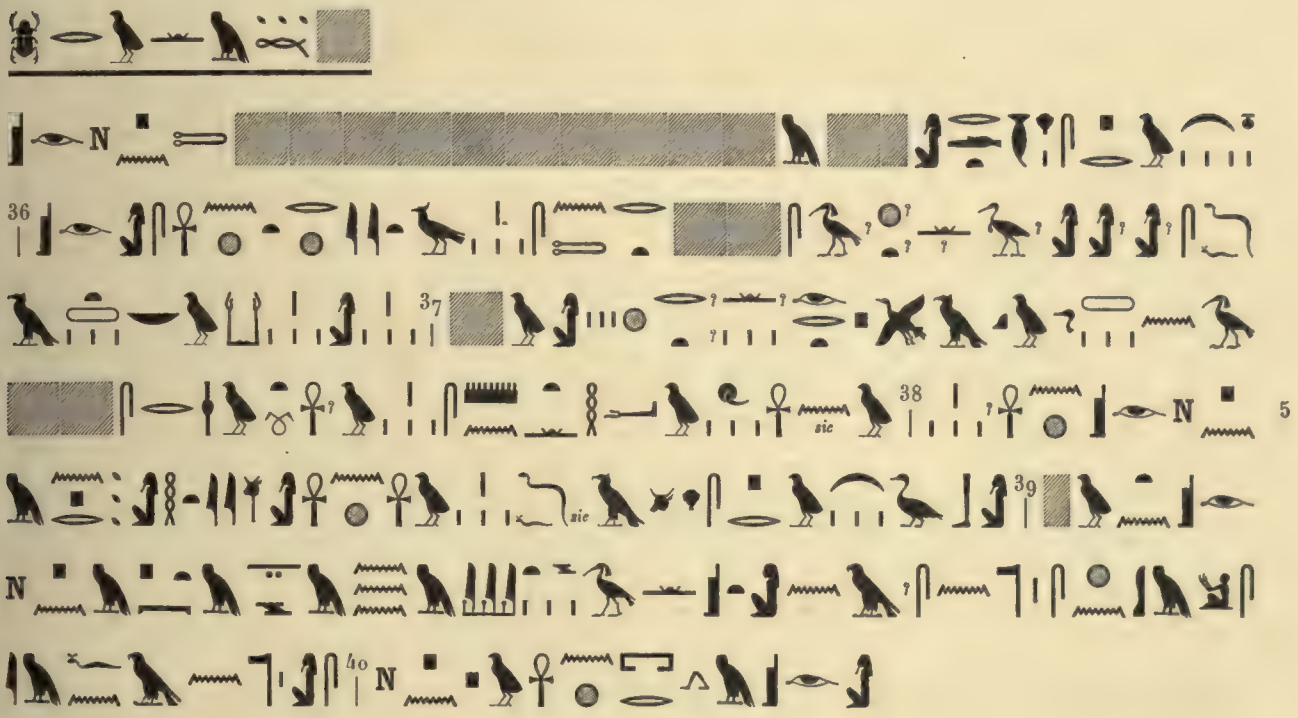
Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 1-6.



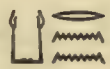
XXIV

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 35-40.

Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 6-9.



XXV

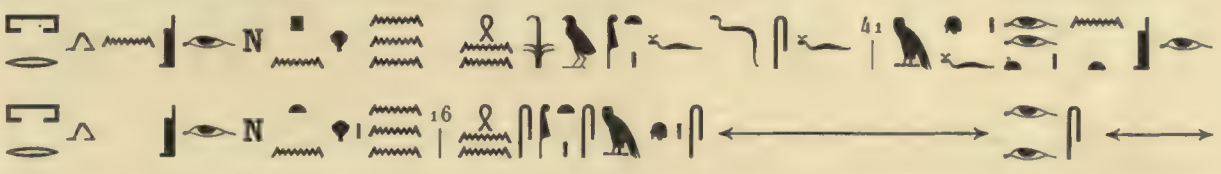
A = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 40-42.

B = Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 15-17.

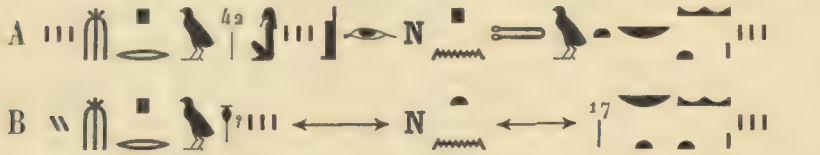
Ce chapitre se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 9-11.

A 

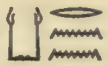
B 







XXVI

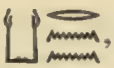
Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 42-43.

Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 11-12 [1].



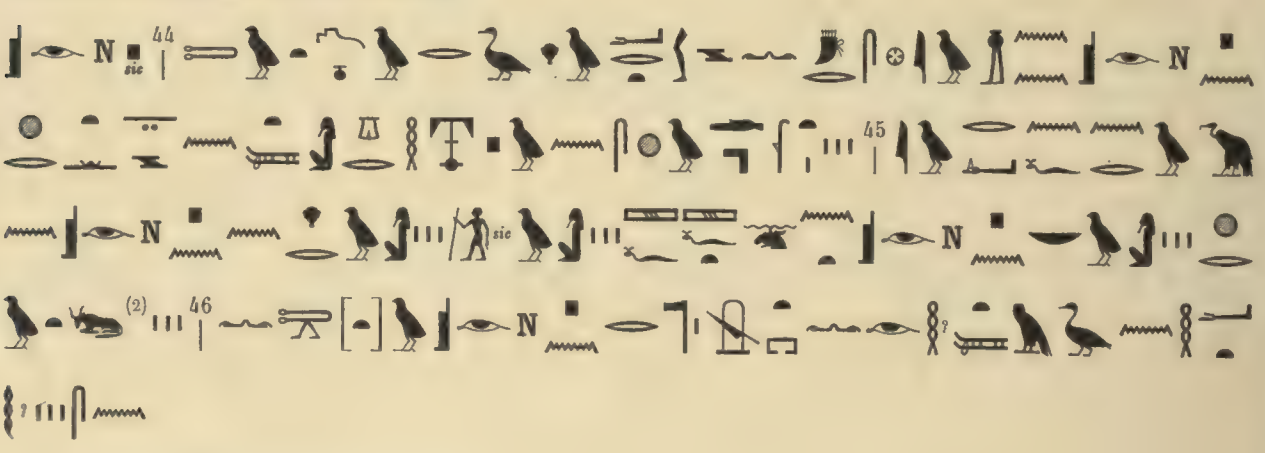


XXVII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 43-46.

Ce texte = *Livre des morts*, ch. CXLIX (8e demeure) = *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 12-15.





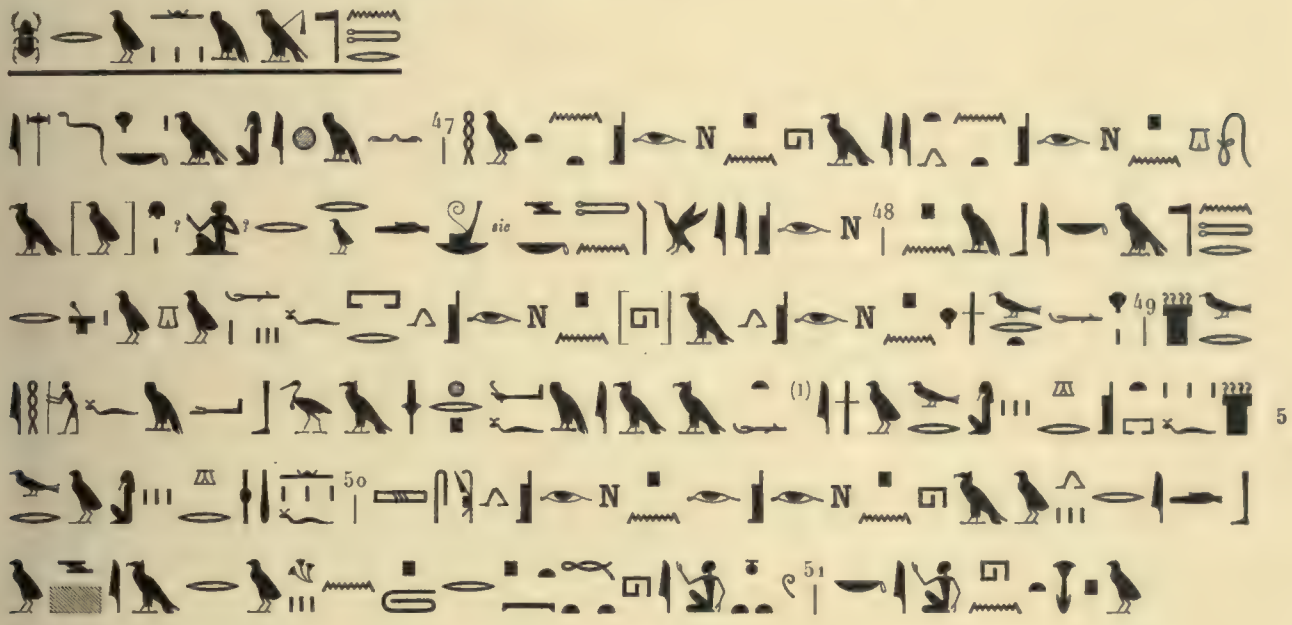
[1] Cf. sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, couvercle, l. 77-78.

[2] Le taureau a les pattes liées sous le ventre.

XXVIII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 46-51.

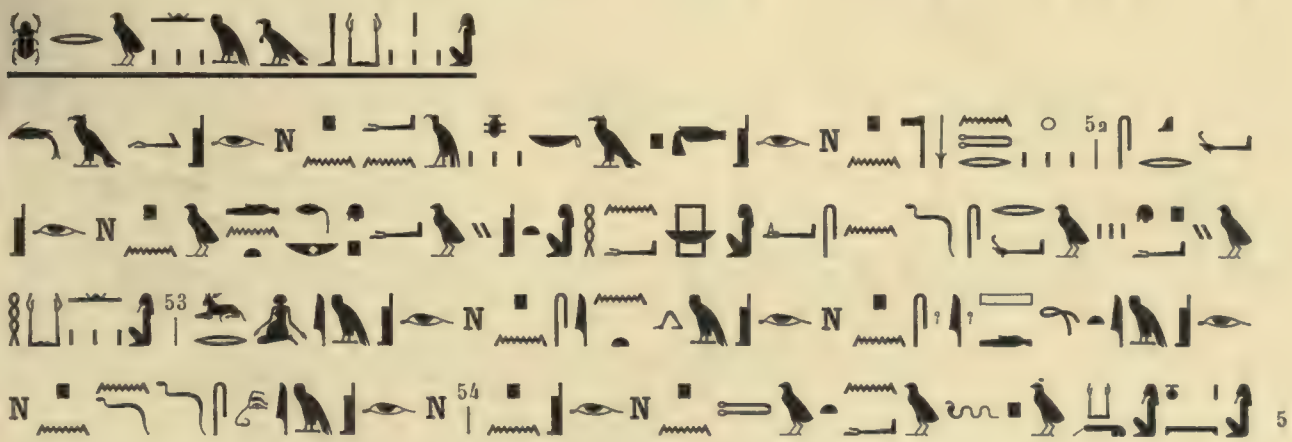
Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 15-18.



XXIX

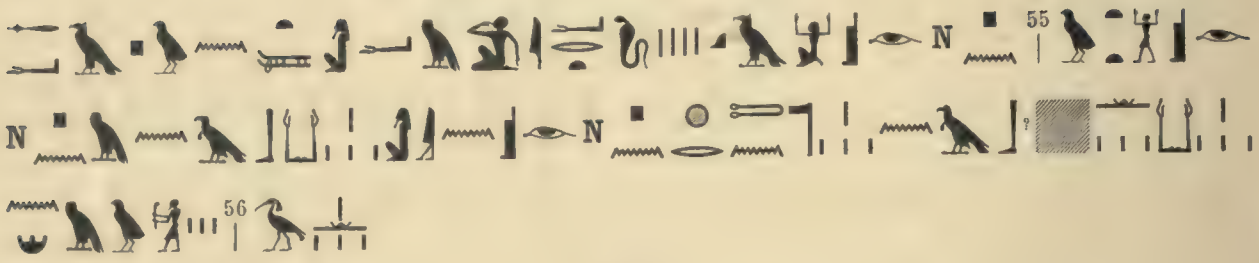
Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 51-56.

Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 18-21 [2].



[1] Cf. plus haut ch. xv, l. 32-34. Dans ce dernier texte l'ordre des membres de phrases est normal.

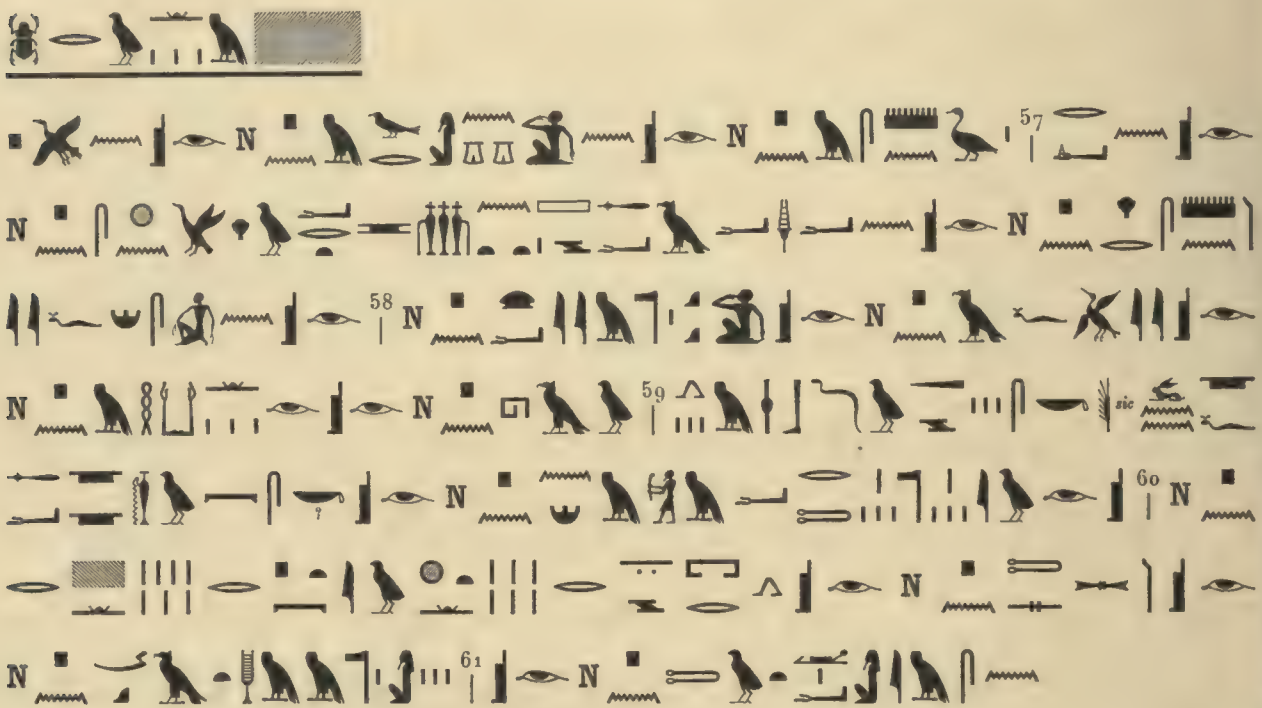
[2] Pour le début, cf. le sarcophage du Caire n° 28118, côté 3, l. 1-4; ce texte a été publié par Lacau, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 194. On comparera également *Livre des morts*, ch. cxlix (10e demeure). Pour la fin, l. 54-56, cf. plus haut ch. xix.



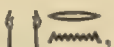
XXX

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 56-61.

Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVII, l. 21-24 et pl. XXVIII, l. 1-2 [1].



XXXI

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 61-67 [2].



[1] Très analogue à *Livre des morts*, ch. CXLIX (11e demeure); quelques phrases en plus.

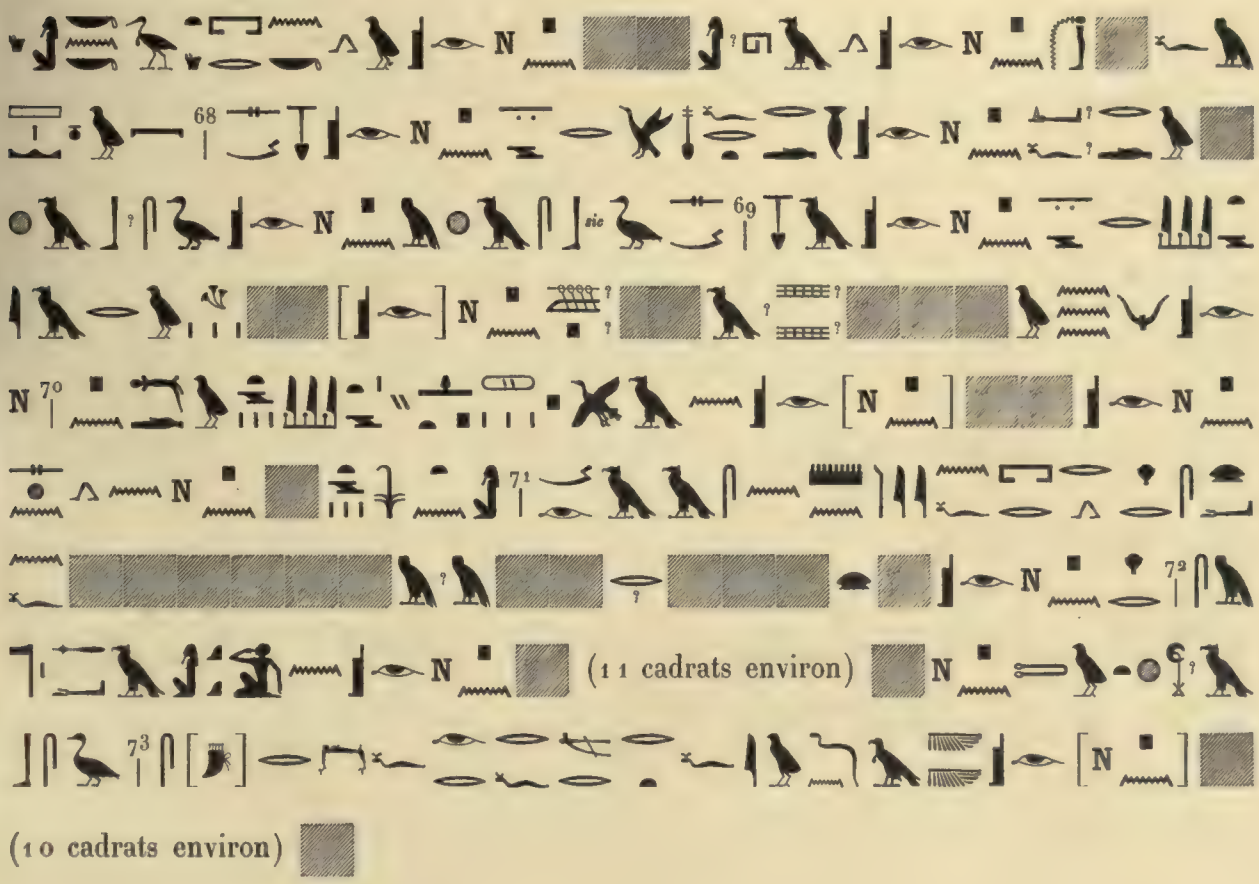
[2] Ce texte se retrouve au milieu d'un autre chapitre dans le sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 3, l. 190-197 (même titre). Ce chapitre a été publié par LACAU, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 190. La fin diffère dans les deux exemplaires.



XXXII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 67-73.

Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, l. 2-7.



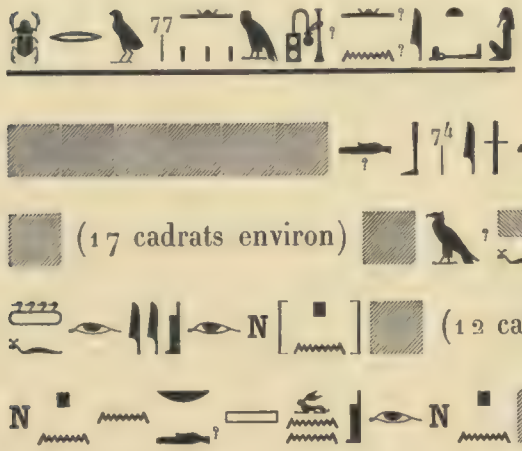
(11 cadrats environ)

(10 cadrats environ)

XXXIII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 73-77.

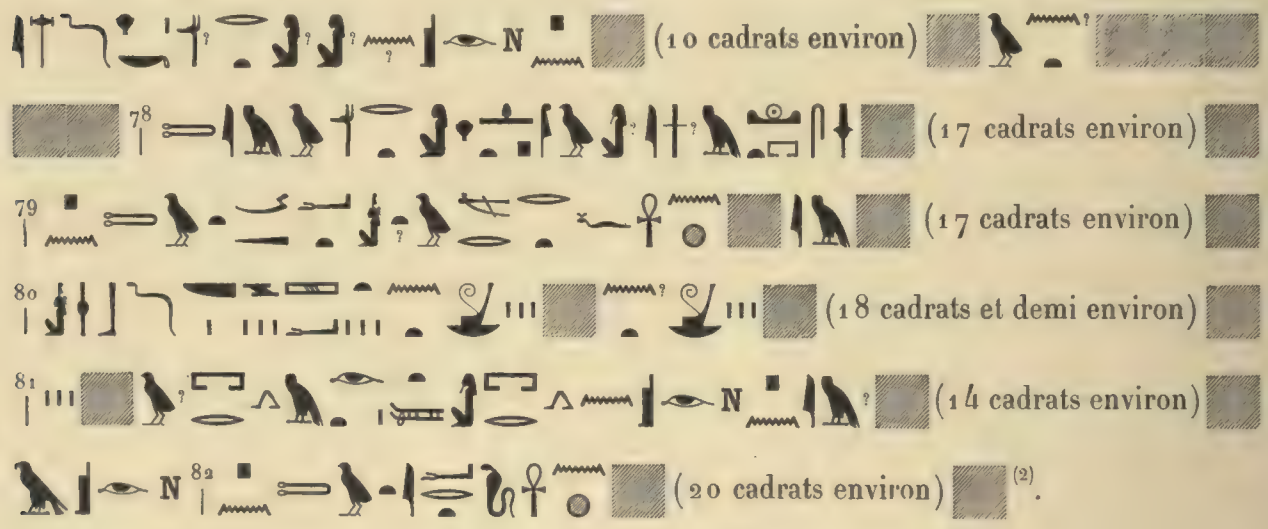
Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, l. 7-10.



XXXIV

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 77-82.

Ce texte se retrouve dans *Amamu*, pl. XXVIII, l. 10-14.

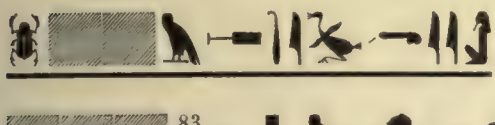


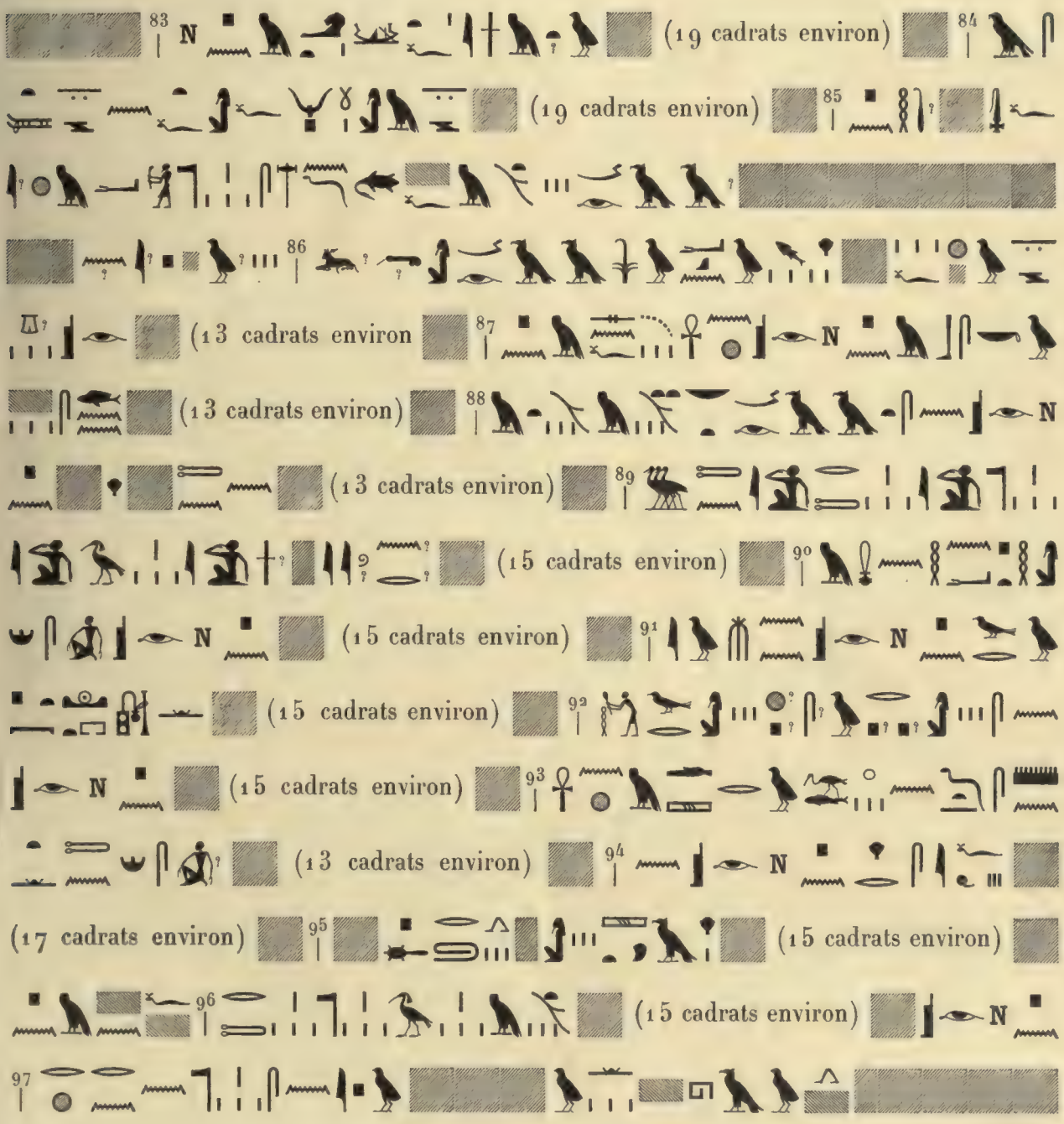
(1) Pour cette phrase, cf. le sarcophage du Caire n° 28118, côté 2, l. 29-30.

(2) La fin du chapitre est dans la lacune.

XXXV

Sarcophage de , fond, l. 82-101 [1].

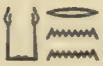




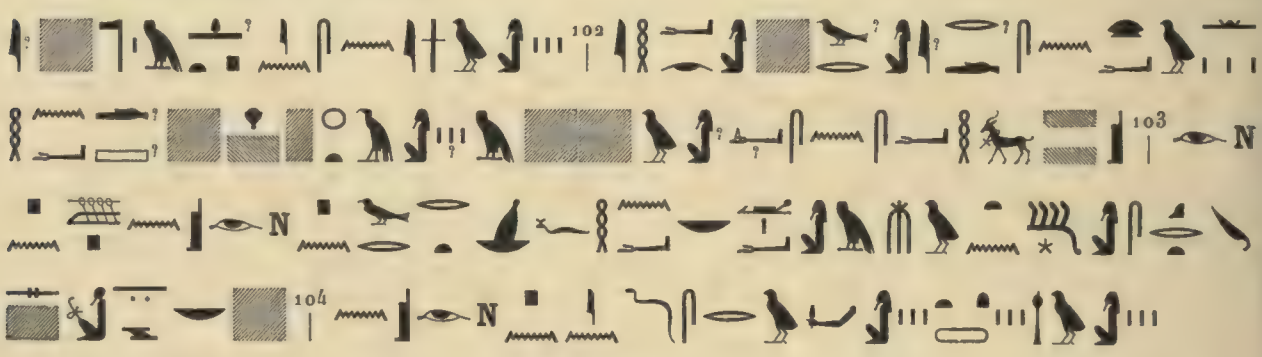
[1] La séparation entre ce chapitre et le précédent se trouve dans une lacune; on ne voit pas où il faut couper exactement.



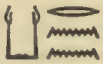
XXXVI

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 101-104 [1].

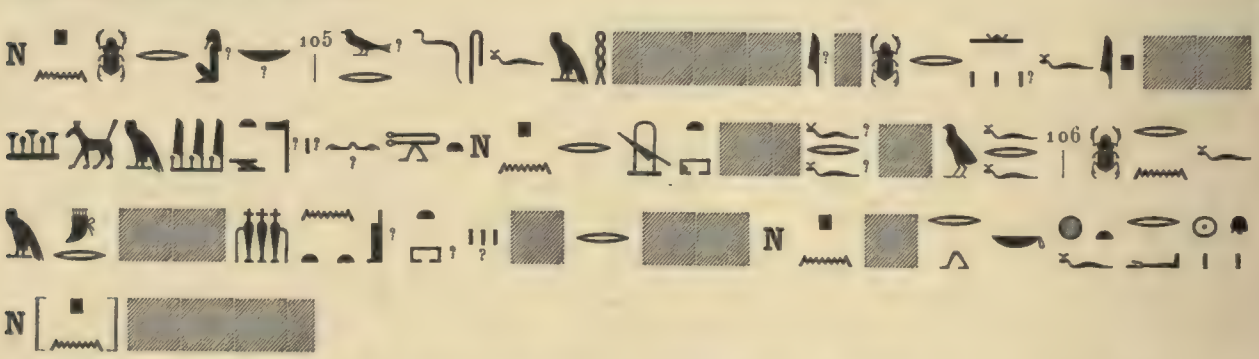




XXXVII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 104-106.





[1] Pour le début de ce texte, cf. le sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 3, l. 168-169. Ce chapitre a été publié par Lacau dans *Recueil de travaux*, XXVI, p. 225.

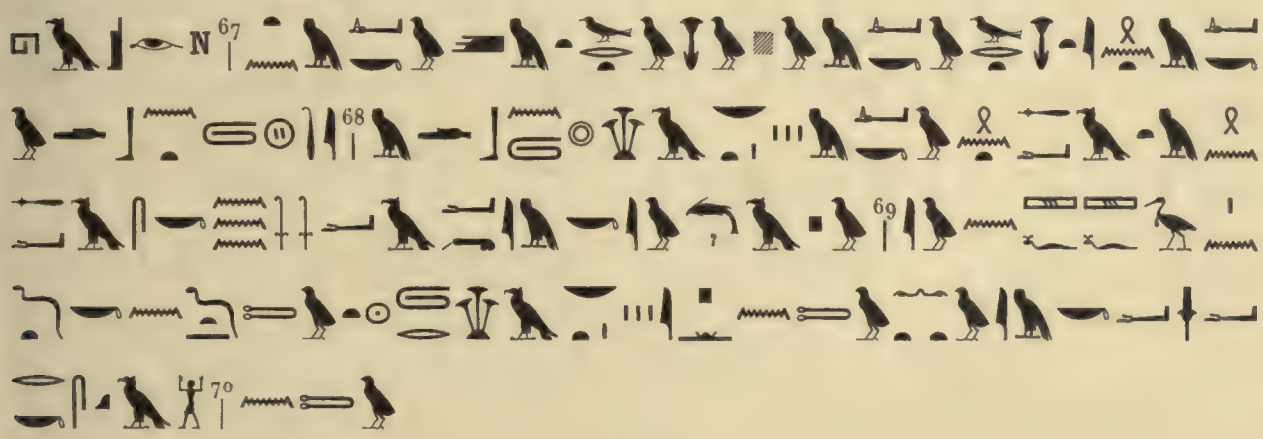
XXXVIII

Sarcophage de , couvercle, l. 29-31 [1].



XXXIX

Sarcophage de , couvercle, l. 66-70.



XL

Sarcophage de , côté droit, l. 45-46.

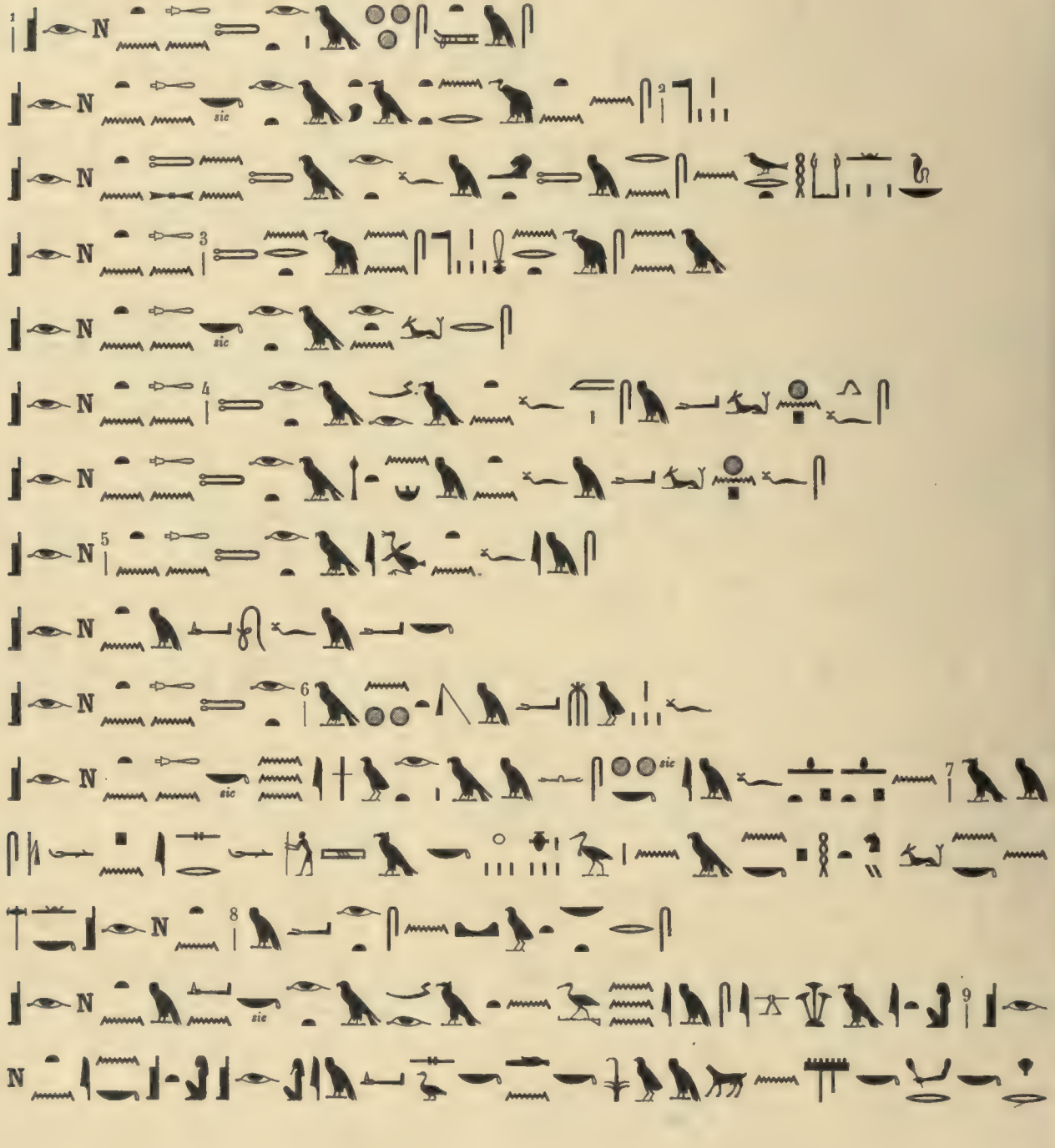


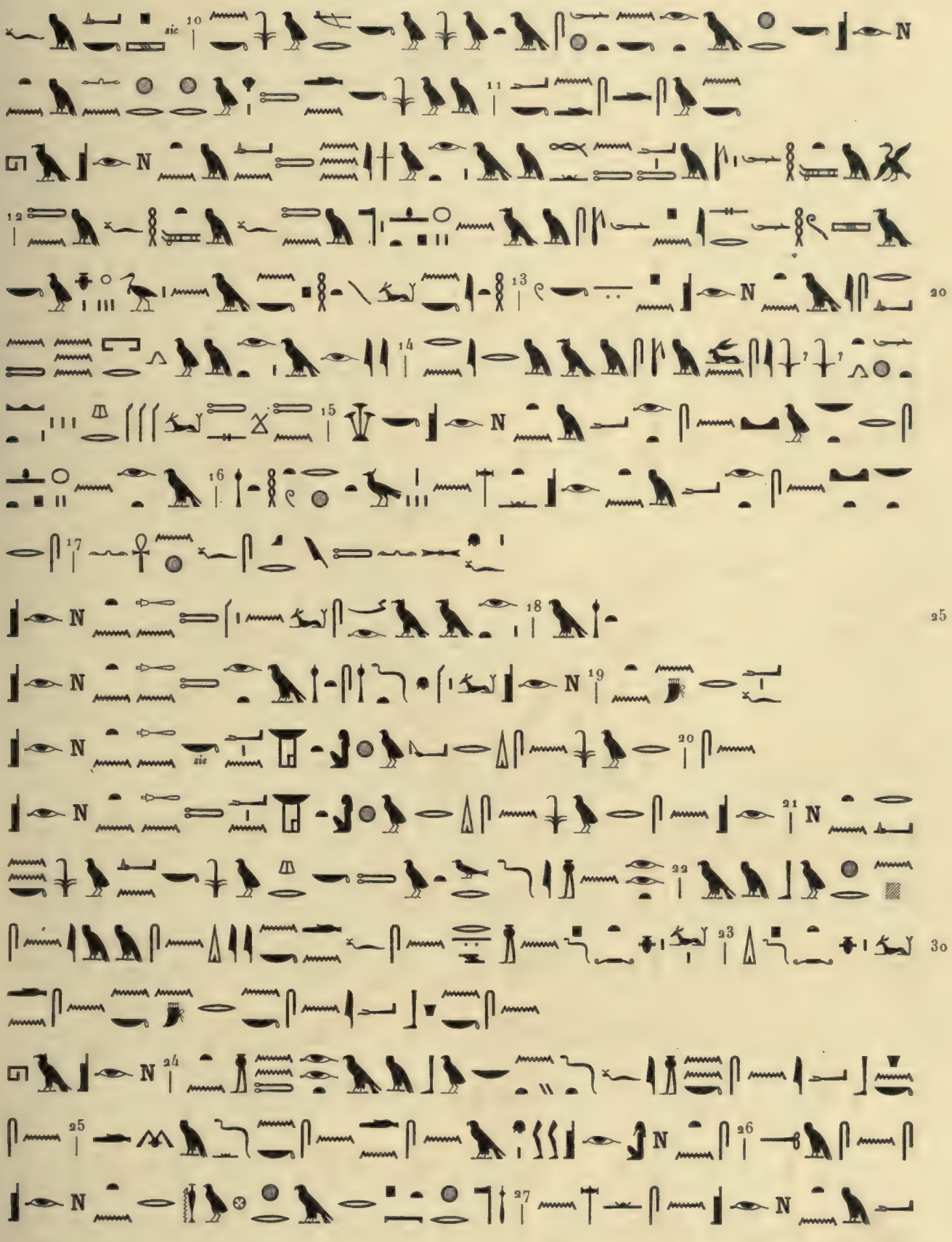
[1] Ce texte se retrouve dans , couvercle, l. 39-42, et dans , couvercle, l. 33-36.

XLI

Sarcophage de  , côté gauche, l. 1-30.

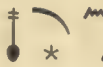
Ce texte = *Pepi II*, 291-306 et 404-409. Notre exemplaire complète très heureusement ce chapitre qui est tout à fait mutilé dans la pyramide de Pepi II.



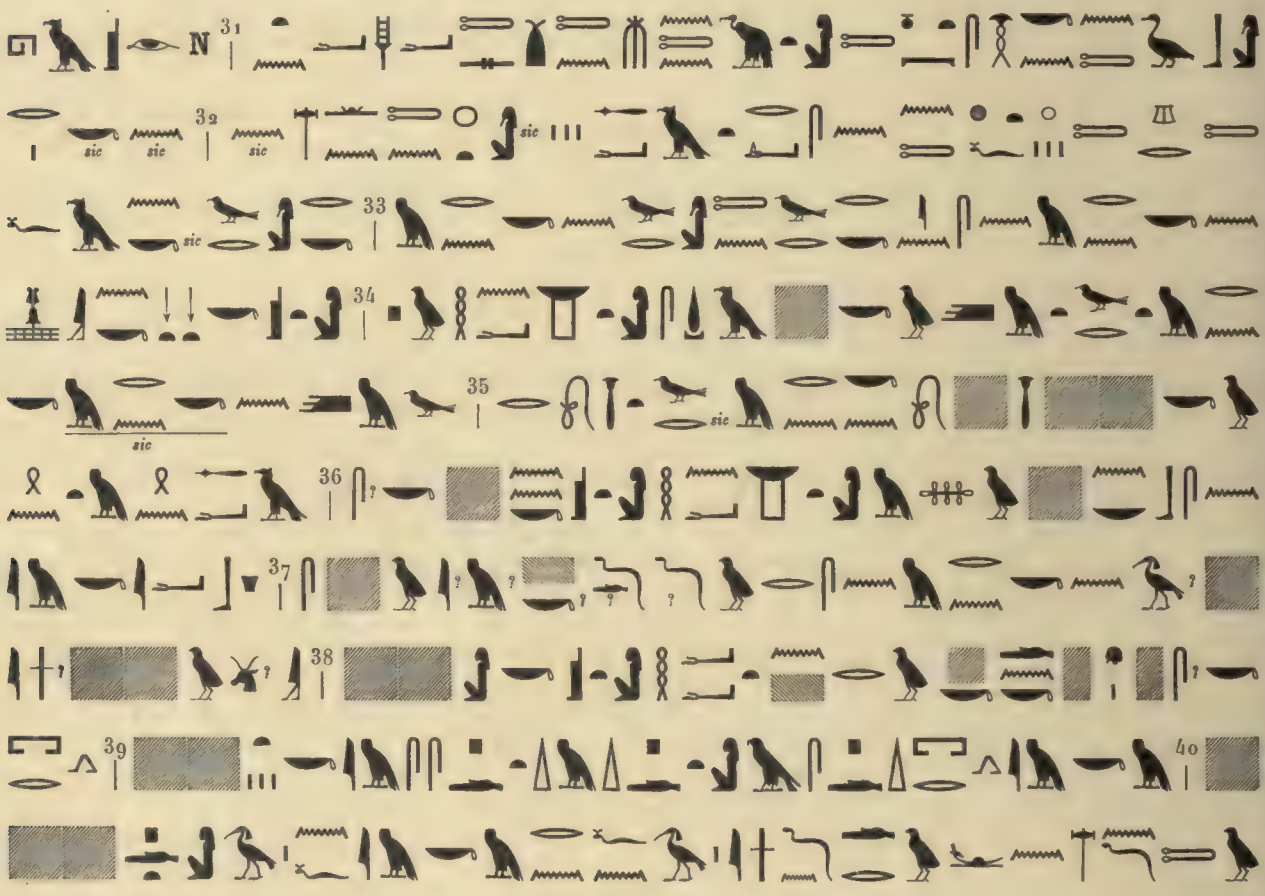




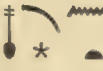
XLII

Sarcophage de  , côté gauche, l. 30-40.

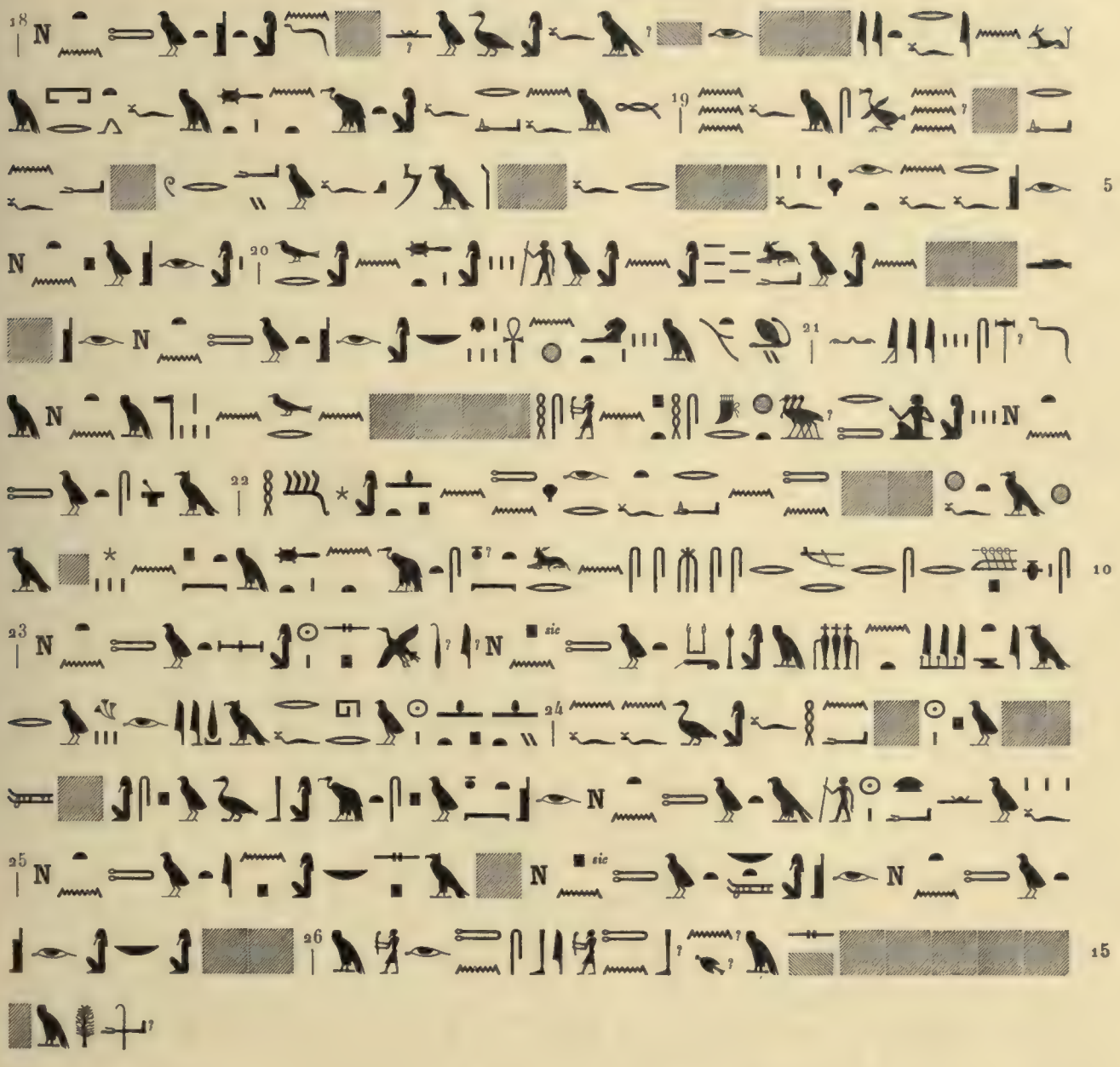
Ce texte = *Teti*, 273-277.



XLIII

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 17-26. Ce texte = *Livre des morts*, ch. LXIX.





XLIV

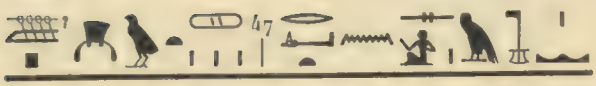
Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 35-47.

Ce chapitre se décompose ainsi :

35-41 = un texte nouveau en tableau qui se retrouve dans  , côté droit, l. 44-52.

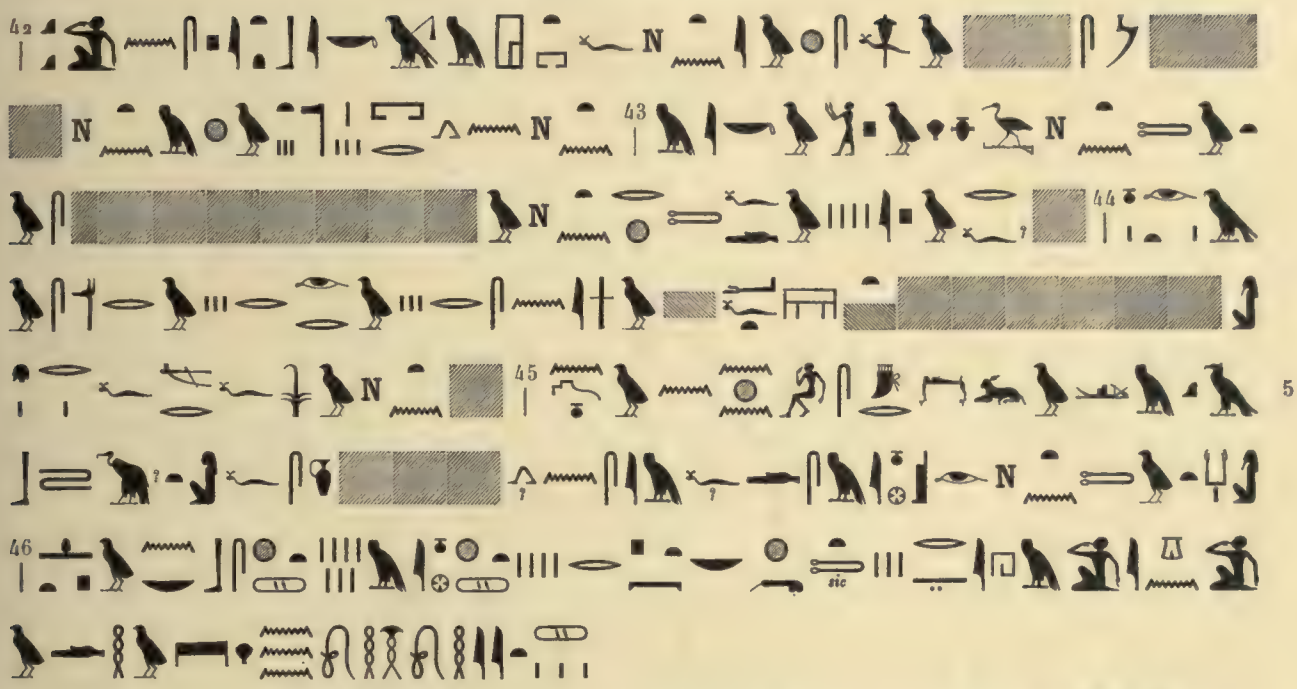
42-44 = un texte qui se retrouve dans le sarcophage du Caire n° 28118, côté 2, l. 14-15; publié par Lacau, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 198.

44-47 = un texte nouveau.





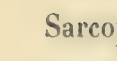
(1) Ces deux lignes sont données ici dans le sens de l'original.



La partie de ce chapitre formant tableau se retrouve dans le sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 44-52 :



XLV

Sarcophage de  , fond, l. 48-52, séparation en noir.

Les lignes 50-52 forment un chapitre distinct dans le sarcophage du Caire n° 28083, côté 4, l. 37-38. Ce texte a été publié par Lacau, *Recueil de travaux*, XXX, p. 192.



XLVI

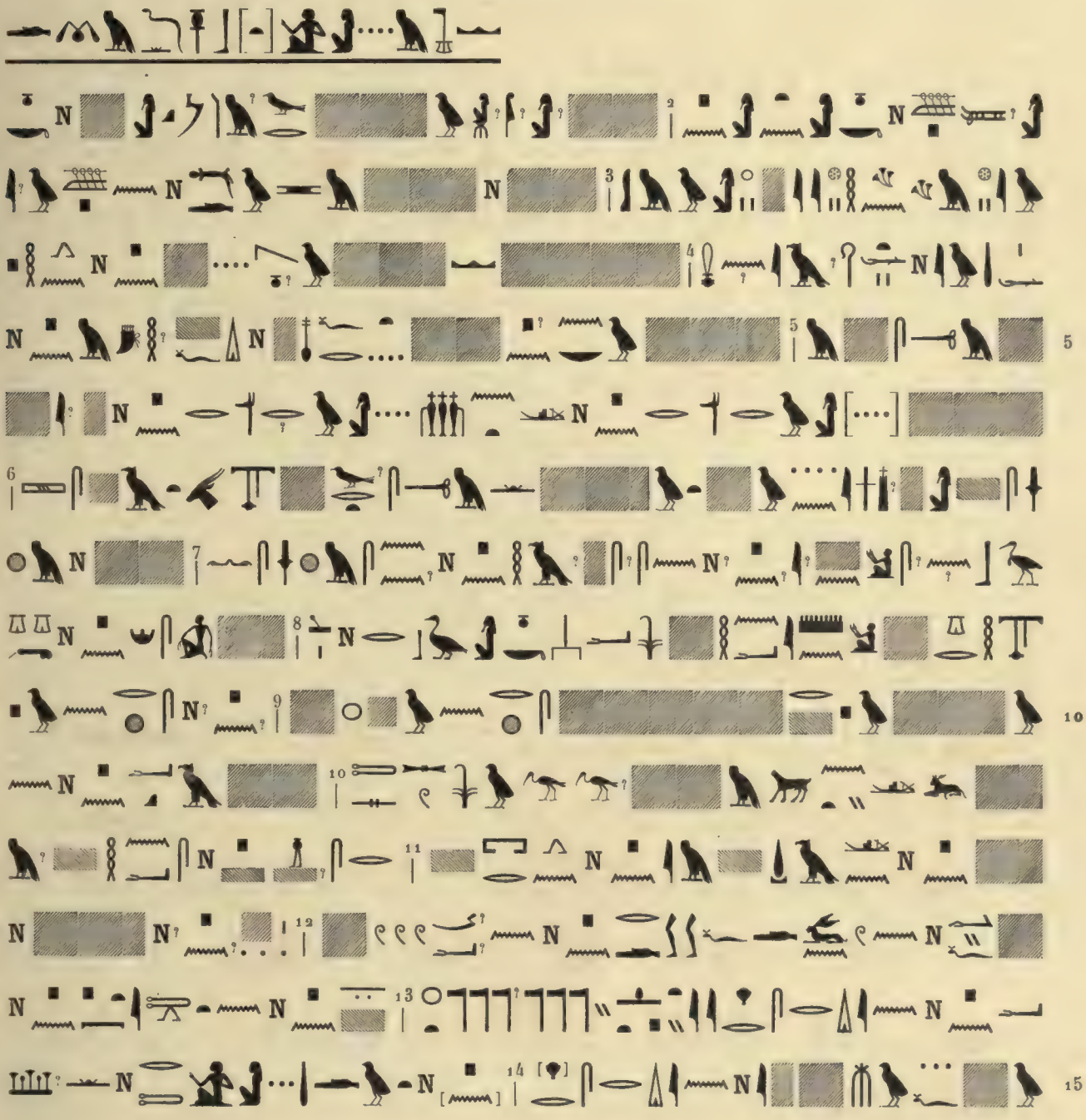
Sarcophage de  , côté des pieds, l. 1-11.

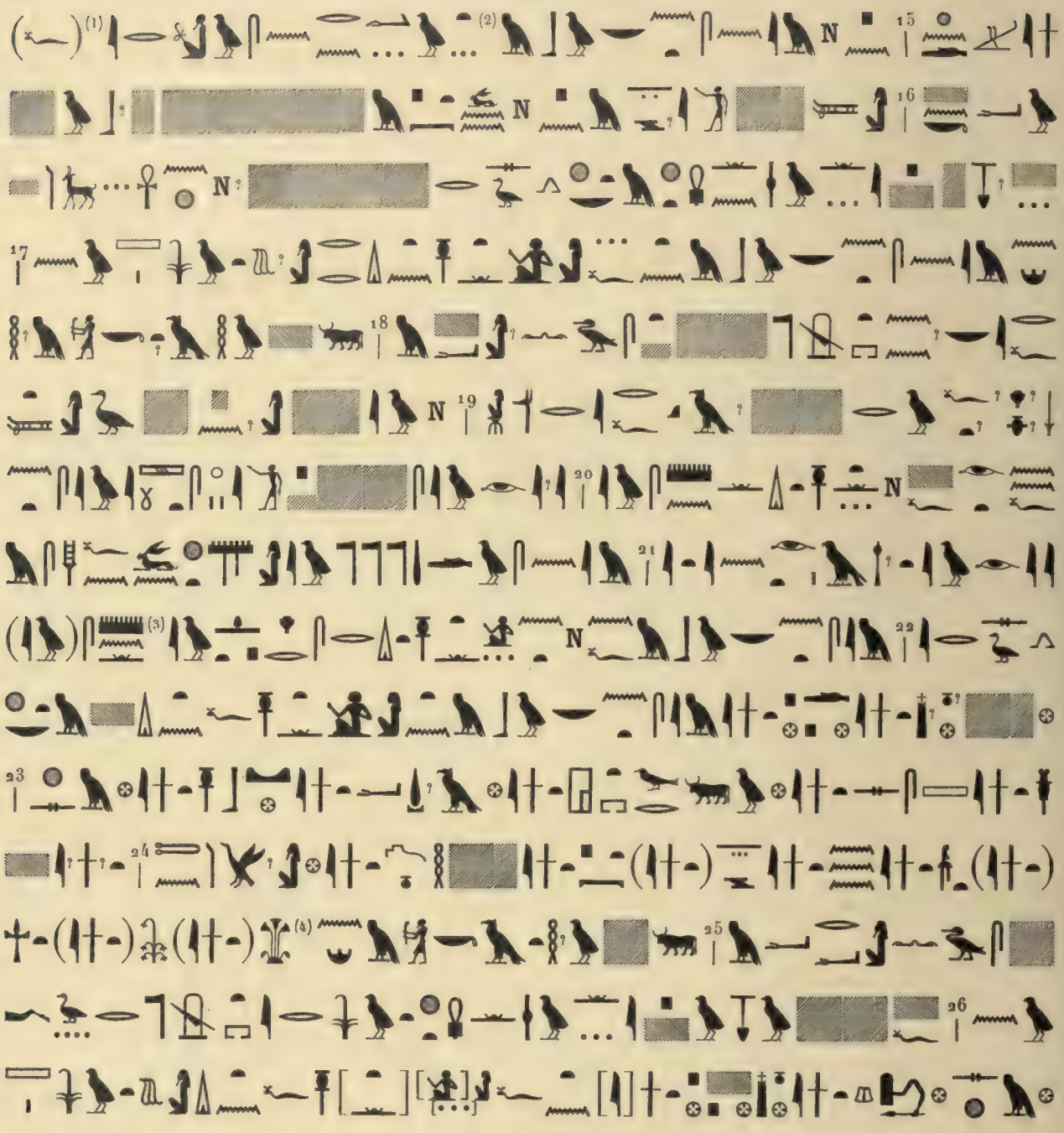


XLVII

Sarcophage de  , côté droit, l. 1-33.

Ce texte rappelle un chapitre publié par Lacau dans *Recueil de travaux*, XXVI, p. 67-73.



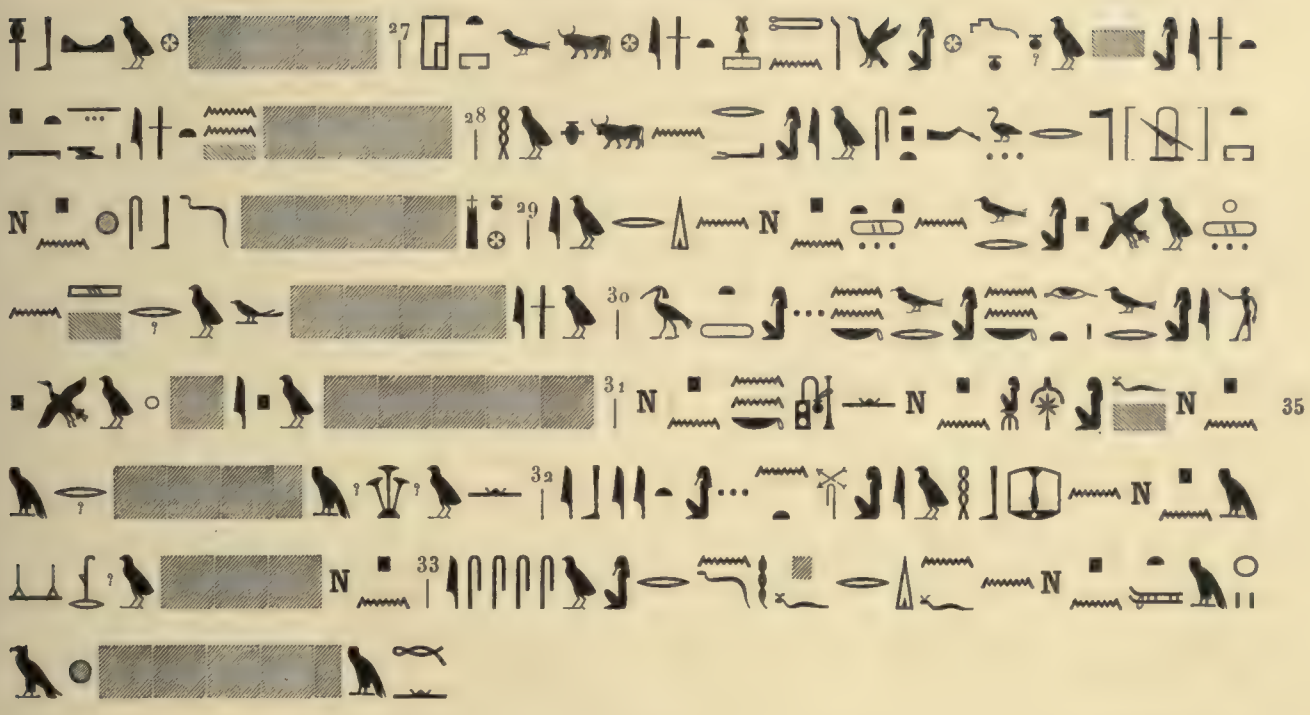


(1) Le texte est ainsi disposé : 

(2) Le texte est ainsi disposé : 

(3) Le texte est ainsi disposé : 

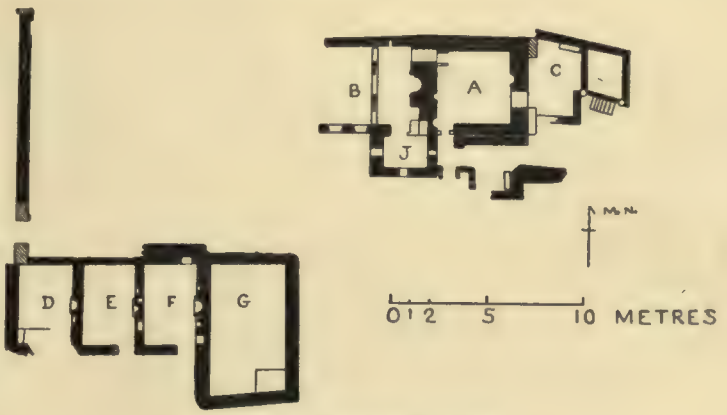
(4) Le texte est ainsi disposé : 



THE MONASTERY.

Among the most common of the Arabic words that have been adopted into European languages, as employed by those concerned with antiquities in Egypt, are the names *sebakh, sebakhin.* Perhaps one third of the time and energy of the out door staff of the Antiquities Department is expended on the care of the interests which these words express. *Sebakh* is the soil from ancient sites, a valuable manure, presumably deriving its value from the nitrates left by human and animal life in past ages. It is most laboriously gathered and laid on the fields, and, great as is the destruction caused to ancient sites, the practice cannot be interfered with; the only remedy would be in the introduction of a very cheap imported manure. But the fellahin are not supposed to dig quite at large for *sebakh :* certain sites are given over to them, and, at Saqqara, in order to save the earlier monuments, perhaps, the site of Ras el-Gisr has been for years abandoned to the *sebakh* industry. A guard is employed to report any discovery of antiquities, and it was he who pointed out to us the first of the group of chambers now to be described.

Ras el-Gisr «the head of the embankment» is that much-dug area on the desert edge at the end of the dyke leading from Bedrashein. Many brick walls appear above the surface, all of them belonging to small chambers, but nowhere is there a sign of a large church : fragments of Coptic capitals, amphora handles, here and there a block of an earlier period reused, even a granite sarcophagus, may be seen. The area covered by these ruins is rather extensive, certainly 200 metres square and the place was generally called a Roman village, but Maspero many years ago pointed out that it was probably the monastery of Saint Jeremias. The site is by no means exhausted : there are more rooms to be dug and the cemetery is well known to the Saqqara population, so well known that it must be largely destroyed. The type of burial has been described to me; the name of the dealer who bought the beads and embroideries, even the name of the customer who bought from him, is known to the Saqqara tomb-robbers. But whither the antiquities went when they left Egypt the village does not know.



Plan of the chapel and cells.

Cell A. — This was the first found. Plates XL-XLIV shew the decoration on its walls. It is a square chamber of mud brick, the walls covered with a layer of mud mortar, then with one of white plaster; the dome that once roofed it had collapsed but the pendentives remained in the four corners. The floor was paved with oblong blocks of stone fairly cut and up to 0 m. 70 cent. by 0 m. 40 cent. in size.

On the east was an apsidal recess 1 metre high, the rounded arch of which was formed of

blocks of stone (pl. XLI). Below it were two small cupboards, there was a larger one to the south of the altar (0 m. 90 cent. high and 1 m. 20 cent. wide), another in the north-west corner, and in the west wall two small recesses for lamps.

In the north-west corner two halfbrick walls about 0 m. 60 cent. long and the height of a chair, covered with plaster, may conceivably have been the base of a seat though the material is very weak for the purpose. In the opposite corner, sunk in the ground, was a broken water jar.

Three of the four walls are painted.

East wall (pl. XL). — In the recess the Virgin and Child, on the two sides the archangels Michael and Gabriel. The plaster surface is very irregular and lumpy but this has not embarrassed the artist and the drawing of the head of the Virgin on the concave surface is well managed. The colour of the Virgin's garments is meant for purple but is really very dull and brownish.

Above are the lower parts of three figures of saints in the same style, and further to the north on the pendentive is part of a figure in the cruder style of the next painting.

North side. — Picture of four saints on a white background, the tallest of the figures 1 m. 14 cent. high. This scene is given in a photograph only (pl. XLIV) as it was not worth reproducing in colour.

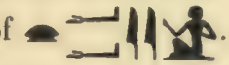
There is a second penitent, not shewn in the plate, to the left of the naked saint; also a palm tree and some other object which I do not recognise. This end is much damaged. The picture, then, represents four of the famous saints and two penitents : to the left the nude figure the name of which is not legible, then Makare, Apollo and (as Crum suggests) Phib. The crouching figure appears to be bringing the feet of Phib and Apollo together (?). The painting is of a debased kind; it has been restored once, and Apollo has gained a finger in the process.

Four colours were used, black, yellow, slate blue, red, and, for the flesh of the figure on the left, pink with a greenish mixture in the shadows. The figures were painted in with broad streaks of colour and the black outline was added last. Slate colour is used for beards and hair, for the outer cloak of Makare and the penitent, for the inner garments of the other two saints : the rest of the clothes and the haloes are yellow. The shade lines on the face are of a muddy greenish colour, the bookbindings red with white jewels.

West wall. — The north-west pendentive has unimportant traces only, but on the west wall are the remains of eight figures which once filled the arc. Little is left, only in the centre two faces with the titles ⁜ ΑΠΑΑΝΟΥΠΝΟϬ and ⁜ ΠΝΑΠΑΜΟΥϹΗϹ▨ΠΡ▨. On the right side is a better preserved figure of a bearded man holding a book, and, much smaller, a female saint over whose head are the words ⁜ ΠΑΠΑ▨ΘΑΠΑΟ▨Ϲ.

The door is rather low and narrow (1 m. 50 cent., by 0 m. 68 cent.). Threshold and lintel bear alike incised crosses and on the latter are several scratched graffiti the clearest of which is ⲓ̅ⲥ̅ ⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲉ ⲕⲟⲩⲓ2ⲁ. Going now outside the chapel A, we come to another door with a latch and bolt hole for a door opening to the south : this part is not yet wholly dug out. There is another door to the east into another room and near it a stone with several holes for water jars.

Outside this doorway to the east we are still indoors, for there is a lamp recess in a wall on the left. There was, too, a small stairway leading to the roof of chamber C.

The building here is of the rudest and bricks of various sizes and blocks from other buildings are used; one was inscribed in Coptic, another bore the name of  .

The chapel, when found, was full of clean sand and in the doorway at the level of the lintel lay an amphora.

Chapel B. — Was dug out next. It was by far the most interesting of all. Plate XLV shows its appearance immediately after the sand was taken out, the altar, the geometric decoration on the north wall to the left, the stone base of the screen separating the *haikal* from the church and even two pieces of the wooden screen itself. The next five plates show the paintings of the altar, the detail of the pillar and arch, while plates LI and LII reproduce again the ornament painted on the plaster.

The chapel is quite small, just 4 metres wide; its length we do not know, for the western part has entirely disappeared. Beginning now from the altar we may go round the little church, adding such notes as are not rendered unnecessary by the photographs.

East end. — The altar, pl. XLVI, is a thin slab of marble, once upheld by a bar of wood, and all but a metre wide. Above it, painted on plaster are medallions of the Virgin and the two archangels. At a later time someone has scrawled in charcoal on the upper band of white the following line : ⲫ ⲡⲁⲣⲭⲁⲛⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥⲙⲓⲭⲁⲏⲁⲭⲓⲡⲉⲍⲙⲟⲧ · ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉⲑⲉⲭⲱ . . ⲩⲁⲕⲁⲡⲉⲁⲛⲟⲕⲡⲓⲉⲗⲁⲭⲓⲥⲧ ⲟⲥⲡⲡⲁⲡⲁⲡⲉⲑⲱⲱⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉⲉⲧⲟⲛⲍⲉ.

The eyes of the Virgin have been wilfully gouged out.

Above was once the figure of Our Lord in glory, flanked by the wings with eyes of Ezekiel's vision. The garments are reddish, the face on the left, darting beams from its eyes, is painted in red on white, the background is dark green with some stars in white. In the pillar and pilaster (pl. XLVIII) the imitation of stone carving is in brown on yellow. On the pillar the spirals are red and black with a yellow border : on the pilaster the centres of medallions are of wavy red lines; the borders are yellow, the rest black and white.

There were two cupboards, both large (0 m. 70 cent. wide), roofed with palm logs; that on the right had a stone shelf.

South side. — At the east end a doorway leads into a smaller room (J), but this had been blocked with stone below and brickwork above.

On the left was a cupboard with stone half-shelf : above it to the right a very small cupboard with another shelf. There were two windows in this wall, both with sills sloping sharply inwards, and below this slope in one of them a lower sill of wood remains. Under the window is a recess for a lamp.

The patterns on the plaster are given again in colour on plate LI, 2, 3; the second of these has been laid flat so as to get better into the plate.

The *west end* has gone.

The *north wall* was covered to the height of a metre with geometrical patterns, and above

these was a line of figures, originally a metre or more high, of which nothing of value remains. The general scheme of colour is that the centres of medallions are red, the dots black or red on a white ground and the leaf patterns (like « fleur de lis ») yellow, but the yellow has proved far more fugitive than other colours and mere traces of it now remain.

The white bands of these decorations had been utilised by various monks to write, either with a knife point or with a pen a series of graffiti, one or two of them in a good uncial hand. One mentions a certain Stephen, a deacon (pl. LXIV, 2) one the monk Lilammon. This last reads ΠΝΟΥΤΕΡΟΕΙCΕΛΙΛΑΜΜΩΝΠΙΕΛ/(?)ΠΙΣΥΠΟΝΟ/ΝΑΠΑΙΕΡΗΜΙΑCΠCΙΟΟΥ▨.

There was a very small cupboard (?) in this wall which now communicates by a vertical hole in the thickness of the wall with the air outside. It may have been an airshaft.

The floor is paved with limestone slabs : in the part outside the *haikal* is an inscription which covers two stones, must be then a commemorative inscription and not, as some stones found later, an epitaph purloined from the cemetery close by and used as building material. The inscription is :

▨ΕΧϹΡΟΕΙCΕΠΑCΟΝΦΟΙ
▨ΗΡΜΕΝΘΕΟΤΡΕΠΕϥ
▨ΩΗΡΕ▨ΜΗΝΟϥ

At a later date, thinking that the monks might have been buried in their cells or under the floors of the chapels we removed these two slabs. Two empty vases were found in the sand and then about o m. 50 cent. below a pavement of plaster appeared and this we could not disturb for fear of bringing the whole chapel down. It was fairly certain though, that the monk Phoi-[bammon] was not buried below. On another paving slab, near the door, was a still more fragmentary inscription :

✝ ΙC̄ ΧC̄ ΡΟΕΙ▨
ΑΝΟΚΠ▨
ΠϢ.Π.
ΠCΕΒ.C

Cell C. — In this small chamber there was one painting, — of Saint George or Saint Theodore on horseback, very incomplete. It was photographed but fell in a few hours and the scene is not published.

At the north-west corner is an angle of good limestone masonry older than the chambers we have examined; it is Coptic, however, for it has that horizontal groove cut in the stone to insert the long decorated beams of wood which is so characteristic of the period.

To the south of the small room farther east are two pillars : the east one is a papyrus shaft from a XIXth Dynasty tomb surmounted by a late capital inscribed with an invocation of Jeremias, Enoch and Apollo : the west pillar is entirely Coptic and bears a cross in red paint and below it, engraved in good characters, another inscription :

✝ ΠΝΟΥΤΕΠΑ
ΚΑΘΟCΑΡΙΠ
ΑΜΕΥΕΑΝΟΚ
Κ

Cell D. — Is just seen on the left in plate LIV; the altar is shown in plate LIX; and the figure of Jeremias alone in plate LX.

The chapel is small; its main feature is the altar in its little recess with paintings above and a pattern below. The figures are the Madonna, the two archangels, Saint Jeremias and another saint, doubtless Enoch. To the right of this is a cupboard with two shelves, below it a small niche, perhaps for a lamp : there are two more of these recesses, one in the north wall, one in the north corner of the east. In the south wall was a window with a sharply sloping sill like the two in chapel A; below this a bench of brickwork. In the floor of this cell was found the fragment of plastering with the medical inscription given on plate LXIII, 4, and plate LXIV, 7.

Cell E. — In this were no pictures, and this was convenient, as we could without scruple remove the altar slab, which was part of an old gravestone with a well preserved inscription below, with incised letters painted in red.

ΑΜΑΖΗ ✠ ΠΙΩΤΠΩΗΡΕΠΕΠΝΑΕΤΟΥΑΑΒΖΑΜ▒▒
ΡΑΙ // ΛΟCΜΙΧΑΗΛ // ΠΑΡΧΑΓΓΕΛΟCΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ // Π▒
ΤΕΜΜΑΥΕΥΖΑ // ΗΑΓΙΑΜΑΡΙΑ // ΑΠΑΙΕΡΗΜ▒
ΑΠΑΑΠΟΛΛΩ // ΑΠΑΝΟΥΠ // ΑΠΑϕΙΒ // ΝΕΝ▒▒
ΤΟΥΑΑΒΑΡΙΟΥΝΑΜΝΝΕΤΕΝΩΗΡΕ // ΠΕΝ▒▒
ΩΗΡΕΑΨΕΜΤΟΝΜΟϥΝCΟΥ \ ΙΖ̄ // ΜΠΑΟΠΕ // Ν▒
ΕΙΡΗΝΗΖΑΜΗΝ // ΠΕΝCΟΝΑΜΜΩΝΕΠΕϥCΟΝ▒
ΜΟϥΝCΟΥΜΟΒΝCΟΥCΟΥ^{O}ΝΖ ✠ ΑΜΑΘΕΩΤ▒

(The letters underlined are smaller than the rest.)

Cell F. — This was painted on all four sides; it is the middle room in plate LIV. The altar and the picture of the three holy children to the right of it are shown on plate LV, part of the painting over the altar in plate LVI, the three children again in plate LVII, the decoration on the north wall in plate LVIII, and a pattern from the west wall in plate LVII, 4.

There are in the walls no less than nine recesses or cupboards of different sizes. To the right of the altar is a small niche for a lamp, blackened above; next it is a larger recess (0 m. 40 cent. wide) with a wooden shelf; a stone bench projects before these two about 0 m. 16 cent. beyond the wall face.

Below the altar is a cupboard with a small opening but larger inside. There is another, again with a shelf, to the south of the first pair, and there are two more at the north end of the east side, one in the north wall and two in the west.

The building was here two storeys high : on plate LIV in the east wall we see the holes in which the roofing beams lay (0 m. 80 cent. apart) and above them the plaster of the upper storey and the line of the foot of the wall. It was not a lofty building; from the floor of the upper room to the floor of the chapel was but 2 m. 60 cent.

On one of the figures in the niche was a Greek graffito which was seen by Dr. Grenfell and pronounced to be of the VIIIth century. It was, unfortunately, washed away by rain before it had been photographed.

The scene of the three children in the fire is reproduced in monochrome : there is little colour left in the original. The angels' wings are yellow, there was some red in the clothes and the outlines are in red. The children wear wide cloaks with bright yellow borders and an inner garment the collar of which fastens with the collar of the outer cloak in a central medallion. On the legs are loose trousers, red in the case of the middle figures, black in the southern one. The flames were painted red. The treatment is singular. One would have supposed that the scene of the angel holding out a protecting cross was very much more modern than the VIIth century.

Below this scene is a single figure in better condition, painted in white on the dark background and over the red band or dado which extends from the door to the altar. It is a bearded figure painted in the style of the four saints in chapel A. Near his head is the legend ΠΑΠΑΟΥΩ ΝΕΟC written in six lines.

On the north side is an elaborate pattern (pl. LVIII) : the lozenges are red, the leaves in the centre green. The curtain pattern below is also in red line with green for the leaf motives. On the west side is a similar curtain pattern, now appearing white against a drab ground, but the colour was once red. Above is a lozenge pattern of pairs of yellow lines with red between, the lozenges filled with single heart-shaped leaves of bright green, other leaves, and in one case, a vase.

At the south end of this wall is an unintelligible scene of some standing figure raising suppliant hands to a saint.

On the south wall a standing saint appears to pierce with a spear a crouching woman, but the scene is fragmentary. There was another painting in the reveal of the window. Room G was blank.

Room J, to the south of chapel B, has a small window in each of the three walls. These are painted with the curious pattern shewn in plate LIII and in plate LVII, 2.

In the upper part the knobbed spikes are red, the leaves green, the flowers were once probably pink. The surface of the green paint is cracked; it is probable that white of egg was the medium used. Below, the lozenges are red, and inside the lozenges is a red circle crossed by a floral star of green, but the green, as usual, has largely fallen away.

Several gravestones with Coptic inscriptions were found (pl. LXI and LXII) both in our work and in the *sebakh* extraction that was going on at the same time, but the only one that was *in situ* was the altar slab in chapel E, already mentioned.

There were also some pairs of pilasters and capitals (pl. LXII). No very great quantity of pottery was found : a shortnecked, deeply fluted amphora (pl. LXIII, 3) was the typical vase.

Two of the large (0 m. 80 cent.) decorated vases (pl. LXII, 4) with a fish-pattern and a human face in black lines on the red ware were found intact. Some fragments of thin and good coloured table glass, blue and green, and three unbroken pieces (pl. LXIII, 2) the larger of them 0 m. 20 cent. high, showed that, in this branch of art the Egyptians had kept up a high level of skill.

Fragments of bowls of earthenware with glaze of blue and yellow are exactly similar to those found in the dust heaps at Old Cairo, and an interesting find was a flat piece of plaster of Paris 0 m. 04 cent. thick, pierced with cylindrical holes, closely resembling the plaster backing

on which the stained glass windows of the mosques are made. This art then, must have been learnt by the Arabs from the Copts.

The last small object to be mentioned is the papyrus (pl. LXIII, 5). It bears on one side parts of five lines of very large Kufic writing, on the other a list of Christian names in Neskhy Arabic. Prof. Moritz was able to date this for me to not later than 750 A. D.

Four coins were found and were submitted to Mr. J. G. Milne, who reports that they will not stand cleaning but that there is no doubt that they are Alexandrian folles of the end of the Roman period : two are of a type ascribed to Heraclius, with a 3/4 length figure on one side, and, on the other $\frac{\text{I}\ast\text{B}}{\text{AAE}\Xi}$. The other two are barbarous copies of the same type, perhaps made in very early Arab times.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

Plate I. — Shews the small pyramid partly excavated; the view is taken from the north-west, with the Step pyramid and the unnamed pyramid in the background. In the foreground the shaft with planking laid over the mouth is one of the XIXth Dynasty shafts, belonging to the same period as the bases of columns and the line of blocks more to the left. In the centre above is the hole made by the original plunderers. The fine outer casing and the core of rubble are both visible, as is also the XIXth Dynasty floor.

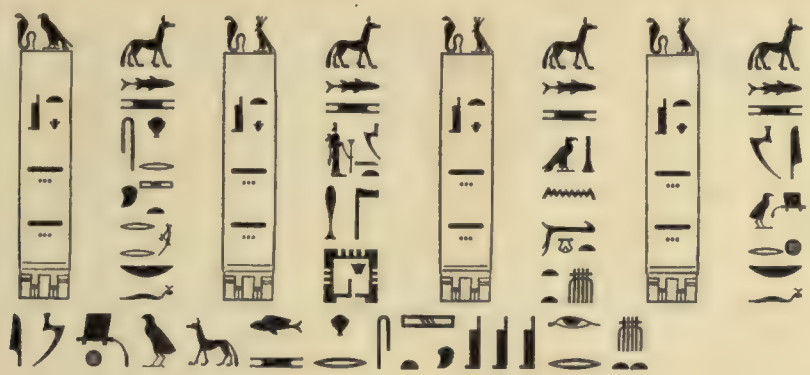
Plate II. — The west side of the small pyramid with part of its court and boundary wall, taken from the south. The three walls of brick are of later date and probably belong to the early New Empire tombs : two coffins of this period are in the foreground.

Sunk in the floor are two basins, the nearer one of quartzite the further of alabaster. In the loose detritus above the pyramid several of the late coffins, of Ptolemaic date or earlier, are to be seen.

Plate III. — East side of the same pyramid. The north-east angle is seen on the left, beyond it is the boundary wall, broken through in a length of 2 metres by the shaft of a late New Empire tomb : the rough masonry face is the outer side of the shaft lining. Further to the right, where the boy is sitting, is a doorway into the court, blocked at a later date. On the right is a scored line on the pavement that marks the edge of the eastern boundary wall; two blocks of it remain on the extreme right. In the middle are two quartzite basins sunk in the floor and two of the oblong New Empire shafts broken through it.

Plate IV. — Plan and section of the small pyramid. The sharpness of the angle is noticeable : it may be that the angle changed higher up and that this was a «blunt» pyramid.

Plate V. — 1. A seal of reddish clay with the titles of Userenre. This was from a low level at the south-east corner of the mastaba. For several points in the copy I am indebted to Dr. G. Möller.

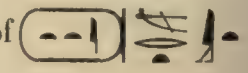


2. A small plaque of wood, 0 m. 10 cent. high covered with plaster and gilt; it is slightly curved, the inscribed side being convex. It is also wider below than above, and must have been inlaid in some object of conical form. The design in relief shows a goddess  giving life to a King Neferkara. This object was found in the stone chip at the south-east corner of the pyramid, and, with the glaze plaques spoken of above, forms the evidence, slight enough, it is true, for provisionally attributing the small pyramid to one of the kings bearing this name.

He can hardly be Pepy II, whose pyramid is well known, but there are several kings of the name known from the Abydos and the Turin lists, to one of whom the idea of building so close to Teta may have presented advantages. But a wider clearance to the east may, within the next two years, give us inscriptions from the chapel with the titulary of the king. It may be, of course, that this is the tomb of Teta's queen, and that the two small monuments of Neferkara are derived from a later building.

3. Parts of two pear-shaped ceremonial maces of reddish limestone : one of them is incised with the Ka name of Teta  . At the time it was found this title was only known from a single inscription at Hatnub, but the *Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft* found, almost at the same time, at Abusir, other examples of the name on clay sealings.

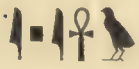
4. A flat slip of wood, 0 m. 30 cent. long, incised with the name of Pepy Ist, doubtless from a line of openwork decoration on a table or shrine.

Plate VI. — 1. Stela of  . Height 1 metre. This was found near the tomb of  and on the same level. It is, like n° 2, of white limestone.

The period must be about the Xth Dynasty. The varieties of spelling on a single monument are rather noticeable.

2. Stela of  . Height 0 m. 80 cent. from a shaft (5 04 W.), east of the south niche of the great mastaba. He was an official of the pyramid of Merkara, which cannot have been very far away from that of Teta.

Plate VII. — Parts of Xth Dynasty stelæ. Same scale.

1.  . 0 m. 60 cent. high. Traces of colour.

2.  .

3.  .

4.  .

Plate VIII. — 1 and 2. Fragments of stela of  . A third piece bore the cartouche of  .

3 and 5. Parts of flanking stelæ.

4. Fragment with the title of a physician, name .

6. Fragment of stela with the name .

7. Fragment with the name of Usertesen Ist (0 m. 55 cent. by 0 m. 45 cent.).



Plate IX. — 1. Fragment of stela of .

2. Fragment of stela of .

3. Part of a flanking stela with names of oils.

4. Fragment of stela, 0 m. 51 cent. high, of a certain .

5 and 6. Two bits of stelæ of a certain .

Plate X. — The three stelæ here shown of were found *in situ* in the east face of a small mastaba of brick. The panelled stela formed the centre : the other two flanked it, so as to form in plan three sides of an oblong . They stood on a plain stone base. The space between the end pieces was 0 m. 88 cent.

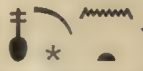
The scenes are, in a shortened form, those of the Old Empire mastabas.

Plate XI. — Only the lower part of this statue was found (height 0 m. 20 cent.). It is of black granite and comes from the burial of from the northern chamber of the same shaft, the southern chamber of which contained the untouched burial of Karenen.

Two photographs are given in order to show the attitude, which must be very rare in statues of men. It can be paralleled in the figures of women depicted on a small scale at their husbands' feet. The inscription was, of course, not painted when found; a little white paint was rubbed in to bring up the signs in the photograph. The date is, presumably, between the Old and Middle Kingdom.

Plate XII. — A view of the tomb of Karenen as found, taken from the door before anyone had been inside. The view shows about half of the chamber. The hole on the wall on the left leads into the shaft of an earlier tomb, robbed, filled in and forgotten long before Karenen's time. As soon as its presence was discovered the stonemasons changed the plan of the chamber : they left the lower part narrower than they had intended; the upper part was cut out to the old breadth and the ledge of rock thus left was utilised to receive a boat and a tall vase of black pottery. In the corner at the back is the canopic chest of Karenen with, above it, a large granary, on which again was placed another boat and a box of tools. On the right is the massive outer coffin, badly damaged by white ants; the side has slipped and crushed the models crowded between it and the rock wall. The bowl, covered by another bowl inverted, contained the bones of a leg and shoulder of veal. Below it is a large model of a kitchen, the roof of which is partly broken down; to the left of this are two vases, one with a stopper of black clay.

On the broken roof of the kitchen rests the procession of girls and boys and further back are two boats in very bad condition and another model fallen on its side. On the roof of the coffin is another kitchen.

Plate XIII. — This gives a similar view, but of the second coffin, that of  .

It was taken from the east, after the objects shown in the last plate had been removed. In the foreground is the decayed lid of Karenen's coffin, on which rests a model vineyard that has slipped from the wife's sarcophagus. On the roof three models are to be distinguished, a potter, a boat and a large granary. A line of blue incised hieroglyphs runs along the side of the coffin.

Plate XIV. — In the tomb there were two statuettes of Karenen and two of his wife, made of superior wood. They are about 0 m. 30 cent. high, and of fine work, especially those of the man.

Each was placed on a base of ordinary wood : those of the two inner figures were eaten away.

Plate XV. — Procession of girls and boys. A wooden model, 1 m. 65 cent. long, from the tomb of Karenen. This is a unique object. The figures are painted in the usual colours, men red and women yellow. The burdens consist mostly of food with the materials for cooking, but there is also a box of clothes, a pillow and a green mat.

Plate XVI. — This model is also unique (length 0 m. 33 cent.). Karenen, carved in superior wood, is seated in his palanquin which evidently served as an armchair at home. The poles for carrying it were not found, but the holes for the thongs through which they were slipped are duly provided. The great man holds in one hand a staff the end of which is a clenched human hand. On each side is a harper, a man to the left, a woman to the right. Before him are three girls, singing and beating time by clapping their hands : they are evidently dancing girls. One of them indeed, has her hair done in the long tail with a knob at the end, a fashion favoured by these very gymnastic dancers. A fourth girl sits on a square stool at Karenen's knees.

Four boxes, containing perhaps the clothes, and instruments of the performers, complete the group.

The model was finished with some care, the harps are of fine wood with pegs, and originally with strings. The boxes are painted and provided with knobs to fasten them; they do not open but are dummies of solid wood.

Some of the wood had been eaten away, and all that remained was very fragile; it was improved by a soaking in boiling paraffin wax.

Plate XVII. — 1. Wooden model of a workshop with sawyer, potter and, on the left, a kiln. The model is shewn as found, at the south end of the lady's coffin.

2. This continues the scenes of n° 1 — the models on the lid of the coffin of  .

The massive outer lid and the almost untouched inner coffin below will be noticed. Above is a boat, eaten out by the white ants to a shell; some of the sailors have fallen through into the cavity so formed; the boat was made solid.

3. Another view of the same model as n° 1, moved from its place and laid on the ground; the sawyer has been set on his feet.

There are two workmen; one takes from the mass of clay on his left the requisite amount, rolls and kneads it and hands it to the potter, who spins his wheel with the left hand and turns with the right. The piece of wood lying crosswise on the floor is the post to which the beam to be sawed was attached; the ties were no doubt of linen thread and had been devoured. The lever which tightened the ties had escaped and can be seen below the saw.

4. Another scene of a carpenter's shop, from the tomb of Karenen (0 m. 42 cent. long). On the left is the sawyer; the handle has fallen from his little saw of bronze but lies on the floor; the bar for tightening the cords lies on the other side of the work. In the middle is a man working a bowdrill : in his left hand is the cap, duly hollowed out below. The man at the right side is making a head-rest by means of an adze. Near him is some larger object, perhaps a bed.

The small flat red-coloured slip of wood leaning against the carpenter's block probably fell there from some other scene; it may be a piece of meat.

Plate XVIII. — Continues the details from the tomb of Karenen and his wife.

1. A boat, n° 73, in the last stage of decay. There really was little wood left in it, but the type is clear. It was one of the papyrus boats and was painted green with black stripes. The men were hoisting sail. The lady sits under a slight shelter and a friend outside is also provided with a seat.

2. A scene, n° 43 (0 m. 89 cent. long), the nature of which is not quite clear. Two men are treading something in time, another is armed with a club. A girl appears to be in authority, as she carries the scribes' tablets under her arm : perhaps this may be a laundry, but the model is incomplete. These two numbers are from the wife's coffin.

3. Box of tools from Karenen. The tools have not been moved, but, as the nails in the bottom had disappeared the box was lifted from its base and the lid slid back to show its construction. The minute tools, eighteen in number, are of wood and bronze and comprise four axes, three adzes, three saws, seven chisels and drills and one  staff.

4. Another scene of a potter's workshop. It is in poor condition, but must have been almost a duplicate of that in plate XVII. A woman has here the unpleasant duty of attending to the kiln.

5. One of the most complete of the papyrus boats (n° 6).

The boat is going down stream, the mast being unstepped and resting on a  shaped support. At the prow was a look-out with a sounding pole but the white ants had devoured his legs and he is laid on the floor below his post. The men use leaf-shaped paddles; they sit square to their work. The object leaning on Karenen's shoulder is probably a spear-case.

Plate XIX. — 1. A kitchen (n° 18). Scene of slaughter of an ox, also of beer making. The rafters in the roof are indicated carefully.

2. Model of a vineyard, photographed in position. Walls and trellis are alike painted blue (n° 42). From the end of the woman's coffin.

3. Good brewing scene (n° 20) (0 m. 60 cent. long). Two girls are grinding corn, another pounding with a very large pestle; her mortar has disappeared. A man stands in a trough and kneads the dough with his feet.

4. Another potter.

Plates XX-XXV. — The inside of the inner coffin of Nefersemdetentheb.

Plate XXVI. — Diagrams of the two kinds of boats, those of papyrus and of wood. The drawing of these seven plates is by Miss Macdonald.

Above is the papyrus boat under sail : to the right are the fittings, the box of the owner (2), the gangplank (3), the mast step (4), the pile for mooring (5), and the mallet or fender (6). Below are the mast (7) with its copper tip, and one of the yards (8). In the lower half is the heavy wooden boat with its fittings — a reed (10), painted in imitation of leather and perhaps representing a spear-case, mast (11), yards (12, 13), steering oar (14), the owner's trunk (15), one of the shields (16) that were hung on the cabin roof, marlinspikes (17, 18), mallet (19), gangplank, mast-step and spear-case (20, 21) and mooring peg (23).

The original position of the spear-cases was not quite clear in any example, but they seem to have been laid inside the cabin in a leaning position on each side of the proprietor.

Plate XXVII. — Tomb of Khennu and Apa-em-sa-f as seen from the shaft when the entrance was first opened. The outer coffins have collapsed owing to the ravages of the white ants. The west wall of Khennu's coffin has leaned back a little but remains standing and the bright painting inside is disclosed; the east sides of both coffins have fallen. The inner coffins, made of finer wood, have hardly suffered. On the lid of Khennu's outer coffin are a series of wooden models and some vases.

PLATE XXVIII. — The inner coffin of Khennu with the lid removed. The body was covered by a mass of folded cloths : the head, covered with its green mask, lay upon the pillow : the linen was quite clean except for the line of dust that had trickled through between the planking of the lid. The figure looked as if asleep and had a singular appearance of dignity. The staffs and bows, whole and broken, are laid before the body, one staff behind it.

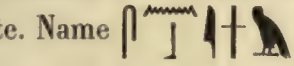
PLATE XXIX. — This boat (0 m. 76 cent. long), from the tomb of Khennu was, perhaps, the best preserved of all found. The steering oar had fallen away and is not shown.

The statuette of the proprietor has his name written in ink on his white skirt.

PLATE XXX. — 1. View of part of the large mastaba taken from the south : behind is the massive late wall of brick, on the left is the southern niche of the great mastaba; the outer casing of fine stone and the rougher local stone inside are both clear and between these two walls is a mass of brickwork. This is the lining of the shaft of Karenen's tomb.

Farther to the right and outside the mastaba are two other shafts of the same period.

2. One of the tombs seen to the east of n° 1.

The brickwork on the right is the lining of the chamber, the little door in the centre is the entrance from the shaft which lay right under the great Ptolemaic wall. The canopic chest was laid in a hole in the floor of the tomb and was in good condition. The coffin had been removed at some early date. Name  (p. 18).

3. Tomb of Za (n° 276) next to that of Khennu : the south side of the chamber. The scenes are roughly painted on a brown plaster, with no trace of a layer of white. The tomb had been robbed (p. 19).

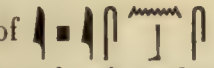
4. Tomb of  from the work south of the mastaba. Here we dug far below the Middle Kingdom levels and this tomb was left in the bank which supported the southern wall of brick. The north wall of the chamber has been broken away, the roofing blocks remain and we can see under them, through the chamber, the wall of the shaft behind. The coffin was made of wood covered with veneer. A great part of the common wood was destroyed, but the veneer remained. At the stage of clearance shown in the photograph the lid and part of the coffin have been removed, but part of the east side remains with the two eyes carved on it and the head of the deceased in the regular position, facing east. On the right is a massive coffin of limestone. The lid had been displaced and the tomb robbed in ancient times, probably in the New Empire.

PLATE XXXI. — Granite statue of a king, three quarters life size found in the shaft of n° 276 above the chamber in plate XXX, 3.

There is no inscription on the back pillar, but the statue may be attributed to the same period as the tombs, namely to that between the Old and Middle Kingdoms. It is possible that the often mentioned Merkara is the king depicted but there is as yet no proof of this.

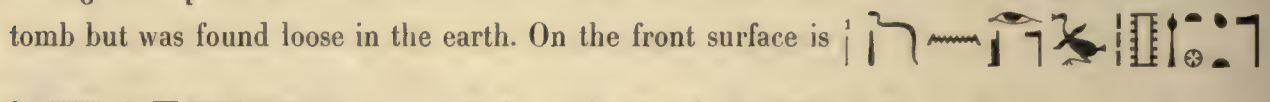
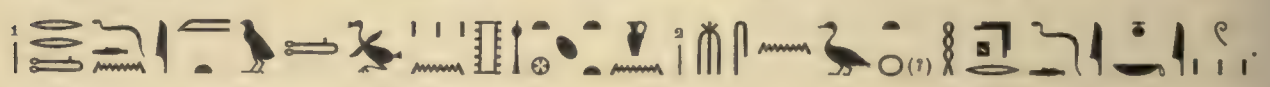
Plate XXXII. — 1. This small wooden statuette was found in a narrow, square (0 m. 90 cent.) shaft 6 m. 50 cent. deep, near the south-east corner of the mastaba : the chambers opened west and south of the shaft.

The tomb had been robbed long ago; nothing was found but this statue with some other fragments of wood and a few long cylindrical beads of glazed steatite of that fine colour which is known in the Old Kingdom. The shaft too, being one of a group close to the mastaba is, almost certainly earlier — earlier, then, it seems, than the Vth Dynasty.

2. Two wooden statuettes, the larger 0 m. 24 cent. high.

These were found loose in the dark layer of earth above the floor of the pyramid court. This dark layer, which contains a good deal of black clay and is sharply distinguished from the later detritus of limestone, seems to be of the Middle Kingdom.

3. These fragments of wooden statuettes from tomb n° 276, the largest of them from figures half life-size, shew how well furnished this tomb must once have been. (Early Middle Kingdom.)

4. This statuette (0 m. 275 mill. high) belongs to a very different and much later period. It had been very carefully wrapped up : a little piece of cloth was first put over the head and then the whole figure was tightly wrapped up in a narrow bandage. The work is of the rudest, but the figure is painted and inscribed on both back and front. The statue did not come from a tomb but was found loose in the earth. On the front surface is  , and on the back 

Traces of an older text now illegible.

Plate XXXIII. — Parts of several harps found with the castanets and small ivory objects of the next plate, in a robbed tomb (n° 338), of the late New Empire inside the enclosure of the small pyramid and east of it. The mouth of the shaft was at the XIXth Dynasty level.

The tomb had been robbed and in the filling of the shaft and inside the chamber which opened from it to the west were coffins and fragments of coffins of mummiform type.

The harps were broken, but there can be no doubt how they should be restored. The boat-shaped object carved from a single piece of wood formed the body of the instrument and was closed at the top by one of the flat pieces with six or eight square holes and a central ridge.

One of these is shewn in place in the harp laid horizontally before the others.

The cylindrical bar with a row of pegs projecting like the teeth of a comb formed the upright, and was inserted in the hole at the thin end of the base. A part of one is shewn so mounted in the second from the right. The strings ran from these pegs to perforations in the central ridge of the sounding board.

PLATE XXXIV. — Represents most of the smaller objects found in the same tomb as the harps.

1. Wooden vase with lid, broken, and not quite complete; the halves are separated for convenience in photographing.

2. The Hathor head (0 m. 04 cent.) is of ivory, the double *kohl* pot (0 m. 09 cent.) of limestone, the little spatula below of wood. Of wood too, is the fragment of a double *kohl* tray on the left, while the nearly complete tray on the right is of ivory. This should have been shewn above the Hathor head on to which it fits.

3. A double tray of wood (0 m. 145 mill. long), a  , two pairs of wooden castanets and part of a bronze spear.

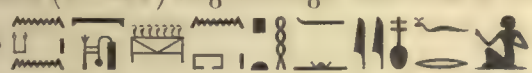
4. Model pick (0 m. 16 cent. long), and, most interesting of all, the handle of a real sickle (0 m. 25 cent.). One edge is grooved for the insertion of saw flints.

PLATE XXXV. — 1. Kohl spoon, vase and cup of light green faience found outside and to the south of the head end of a coffin, one of a late New Empire group south of the mastaba (n° 272). The coffin was but 1 m. 25 cent. long and the body inside that of a child. The pottery is shewn in the accompanying figure, the beads and scarabs from the neck and wrists on plate XXXVIII, 1. Near the head were found also two of the four figures shewn in n° 3.



2. Green faience bowl, 0 m. 12 cent. across, with Hathor head design, from near one of a group of burials west of the pyramid. These were of poor people, wrapped in mats, without coffins, laid in the dark layer of earth in the court of the pyramid. They are probably of the late New Empire.

3. The inner pair, a wooden figure of a captive and an ivory lion, both pierced and doubtless originally joined in some way together, were found with the last group. That they belong to a single object is shewn by the finding of the other pair, the outer one, loose in the sand in which the group of coffins were laid. It is possible that all four are parts of the same object, a model chair or the like.

4. A blue glaze plaque, 0 m. 23 cent. by 0 m. 155 mill., found in the chamber of one of the New Empire tombs (n° 332) dug through the ruins of the small pyramid. A line of text, fired in the glaze, reads  .

Down the centre are the remains of a column of plaster, perhaps the backing of a gilt figure of a god.

5. A limestone portable seat or headrest, about 0 m. 30 cent. wide, bearing the name of the

owner ϵριϵνογτι. At the ends are sunk hand-holds and the other side is hollowed out to a round arch. Many of these headrests, entire or in fragments, were found at a high level between the pyramid of Teta and the mastaba. None were discovered in tombs. It seems that they may have belonged to guards or to the staff of the Serapeum.

6. Male figure of yellow wax, about o m. o8 cent. long, found loose in the rubbish.

7. A small but complete demotic document of which Sir H. Thompson has given me the following description. It is a decision (*wt*) dated year 6 Phamenoth 25, of one Teos son of Ti-Hapi... (?) acting as judge or arbitrator. She declares to... «Yours is the judgment con-«cerning the herd Pa-ḫy (?) which you pleaded before me on Phamenoth 24 in year 6. If he (?) «will not execute for you the judgment of Pa-ḫy (?) the herd which you pleaded before me on «the aforesaid day, I will give you the herd Pa-ḫy (?) on Phamenoth 27 in the year 6, which «you pleaded for before me without (further) lawsuit (*t-qnbt*) or anything on earth.»

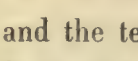
The document is signed by five witnesses or co-judges (?), Hapi-men son of Ankh-Hapi, Harkhebis (?) son of P-shen-t-ehe (?), Ankh-Hapi son of..., Petemestous son of Ankh-Hapi and Harkhebis (?) son of P-shen-t-ehe (?).

Plate XXXVI. — 1. Palette with cakes of red and black ink and bundle of extra pens from the burial of a man wrapped up in a stout mat (n° 321). Probably XIXth Dynasty.

2. Box with sliding lid (ca o m. 14 cent.) from the same burial.

3. Sculptor's trial piece (o m. 11 cent.) and ink sketches on a flake of limestone.

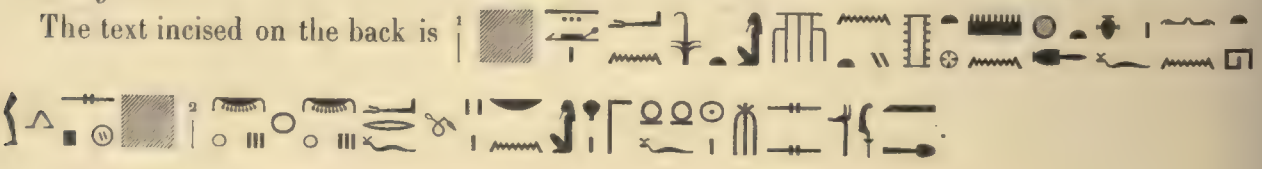
4. The best scarabs found; they were not numerous. The one of hard dark stone came from among some Middle Kingdom fragments, the large scarab on the lower line from a poor coffin at the mastaba work, and the good private scarab of the Middle Kingdom, bearing the name of *Siptah*, from the lowest levels above the floor of the pyramid court.

5. A small limestone stela, o m. 17 cent. by o m. 13 cent. thick and with rounded surface. On it is a large figure of a fledgling goose (? a god) and the texts :  and  .

This was found on the east of the pyramid at the level of the XIXth Dynasty pavement.

Plate XXXVII. — 1. Base of stela, 1 m. 65 cent. wide from above the small pyramid. Name :  . Seen in plate IV also.

2 and 3. Two views of a limestone statue, kneeling and bearing a table of offerings. Height o m. 59 cent.

The text incised on the back is  .

4 and 5. Two views of the upper part of a limestone pillar 0 m. 62 cent. high of the time of Rameses II; from south of the mastaba. The proprietor of the tomb adores, on one side, the king as Ptah, on the other as Ra.

6. Two blocks from a XIXth Dynasty relief (height 0 m. 59 cent.), with considerable traces of colour. Found above the small pyramid.

Plate XXXVIII. — 1. Beads, scarabs and shells from a child burial (n° 272) of the late New Empire. Faience in plate XXXV, 1. A scarab of Sety II (inverted) is in the top row.

2. Group of scarabs, plaques and balls of faience from a high, oblong coffin in the court-yard of the pyramid. The two coffins in the foreground in plate II are of the same type.

All the small objects were in a round wicker basket together with an alabaster *kohl* vase and a *kohl* stick.

3. This group of amulets was found between two late New Empire coffins in the cemetery south of the mastaba. The Imhotep is of bronze, 0 m. 056 mill. high; the other two are of fine faience. The date is somewhat doubtful but may be that of the coffins near, late XIXth Dynasty.

4. A group of six little amulets worn as a bracelet : this was found loose and is as likely to have been dropped by a workman as to have formed part of the furniture of a burial.

5. Two end-pieces of a necklace, gilt beads, ☥ shaped faience and small cylindrical beads, all from an oblong coffin containing a cartonnage mask. The level was about that of the XIXth Dynasty bodies south of the large mastaba.

Plate XXXIX. — 1. Pots from the Karenen tomb (p. 6).

2. Pottery from tomb of Za (n° 276, p. 19).

3. Pots from tomb (n° 281, p. 18), in bad condition but of the period of the last named. There was a square depression in the floor, and in this eight of the spreading bowls were laid.

4. From the tomb of Khennu (n° 289, p. 15); the high-shouldered vase low on the right with white paint on it, is a canopic vase.

Plate XL. — The painting in the niche in chapel A, from a water-colour drawing by my wife.

Plate XLI. — The most important of the paintings found in cell A, the first one examined. The niche is 1 metre high. On the right is a ledge on which a lamp once stood; the plaster is still smoked above it. The pillars on the sides are only painted but the floral ornament above is carved in stone.

Plate XLII. — The archangel Gabriel, from the right side of the same altar.

PLATE XLIII. — The companion figure of Michael from the left side of the niche in chapel A.

PLATE XLIV. — From the north wall of cell A (p. 64).

PLATE XLV. — General view of the two chapels A and B seen from the west and taken as soon as the nearer chapel was cleared. A large and a small piece of the sanctuary screen were at this time still standing. The background shows the appearance of the rest of the site, mostly dug out by the villagers for manure : bits of walls in which the clay is free from sebakh are left by them standing.

PLATE XLVI. — The apse in chapel B on a larger scale.

PLATE XLVII. — Madonna and archangel from the same apse.

PLATE XLVIII. — Side of the apse in chapel B shewing the details of the decoration on the pillars.

PLATE XLIX. — From the same chapel. The head of the Virgin.

PLATE L. — From the same altar. Head of archangel to the right. The decoration of this chapel has been given in detail as the better quality of the painting points to an earlier date than that of the other pictures.

PLATE LI. — 1. Geometric design from the north wall of chapel B.

2 and 3. Patterns from south wall of the same chapel.

PLATE LII. — North wall of chapel B again.

PLATE LIII. — Pattern of decoration in the chamber J south of chapel B, a rather boldly drawn floral pattern above with the lozenges of laurel leaves below. The U U pattern is dark red, the leaves green.

PLATE LIV. — The three chapels to south of the first pair and a room to the east of them. The view is taken from the south-west.

The chambers, from left to right, are, on the plan (p. 63), D, E, F, G.

Note the little altars on the east of each cell and the evidence of an upper storey in room F.

PLATE LV. — Part of the east side of chapel F, shewing the altar and the scene of the three children in the fire.

PLATE LVI. — Part of the same scene in colour.

PLATE LVII. — 1. The scene of the three children from east wall of chapel F.

2 and 3. The decoration of the walls in the vestry (J in plan).

4. Pattern on west side of chapel F.

PLATE LVIII. — Photograph of the west side of chapel F. The diagonals of laurel leaves are red, the leaves between were once green.

There are two long graffiti in red paint : ΠΕΝCONZΑΧΑΡΙΑCΠΚΟΥΙΝ·Τ·ΔΙΑΚΟΝΙΑΜΝΠΘΝCON2 ΑΡΩΝΠΕϬΩϢΜΝΠΘΝCONΦΩΠΑΠΡΟΙ and ☩ΠΠΕΧC̄ΡΟΘΙCΕΠΑCONΑΠΑΚΥΡΕΠΕ☩ΑΛΤΗCΑΥΩΠΚΑΘ ΗΓΙΤΗC.

PLATE LIX. — Photograph of the east side of chapel D. The Virgin, the two archangels, Apa Jeremias (left) and Enoch (right).

PLATE LX. — The portrait of Jeremias from above the altar in the same chapel.

PLATE LXI. — A series of gravestones from the monastery. It seems to have been the practice of the monks to rob the cemetery close by when repairs were needed in the buildings. Two pieces of ornament, one from a door-post.

PLATE LXII. — All from the monastery.

1. Another gravestone. It is noticeable that the name of Apa Jeremias follows immediately after the Trinity.

2. Part of another gravestone. As in all the epitaphs found this year the indiction only is given, not the era of Diocletian.

3. Two door jambs. One is inverted.

4 and 5. Two large vases.

PLATE LXIII. — The smaller objects and pottery from the monastery.

1. A lamp of limestone. Two were found, one blackened at the nozzle.

2. Three pieces of glass. The bottle is 0 m. 18 cent. high, and is of light-coloured glass : the vase with drawn in rim and the «salt cellar» are darker.

3. A typical group of pots, indeed the entire collection of well preserved pottery. The amphoræ generally are very deeply grooved, with short necks.

4. An inscription on a piece of plaster fallen from the wall of chapel D. It was in very bad condition and had to be photographed *in situ*. A copy is on the next plate.

5. A piece of papyrus with huge Kufic characters on one side, a list of names of monks in current Neskhy without points on the other.

PLATE LXIV. — A selection of graffiti.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6. From wall of chapel B.

4. From west side of chapel F.

7. On a slab of plaster fallen from the wall of chapel D, photographed on last plate. Medical prescriptions.

LIST OF PLATES.

PLATE I. . . . . New pyramid, half dug out.
II. . . . . New pyramid, west side.
III. . . . . New pyramid, east side.
IV. . . . . New pyramid, plan and section.
V. . . . . Seal, wood plaque, Old Kingdom maces.
VI. . . . . Stelæ of Senten and Hotepa.
VII . . . . } Parts of early stelæ.
VIII. . . . }
IX. . . . . }
X. . . . . Stela of Meritit-Teta.
XI. . . . . Statue from tomb of Hershafnekht.
XII . . . . Tomb of Karenen, from entrance.
XIII. . . . Tomb of Karenen, internal view.
XIV. . . . Statuettes of Karenen and wife.
XV . . . . Procession of servants, wooden model.
XVI. . . . Karenen at home. Musicians.
XVII . . . } Models from Karenen tomb.
XVIII. . . }
XIX. . . . }
XX to XXV . . . } Coffin of Nefersemdetentheb. Internal decoration.
XXVI. . . The two types of boat in early Middle Kingdom tombs.
XXVII . . Khennu tomb as found.
XXVIII. . Khennu in his coffin.
XXIX. . . Boat from Khennu.
XXX . . . Early Middle Kingdom tombs.
XXXI. . . Granite statue of a king.
XXXII . . Wooden statuettes.
XXXIII. . Harps.
XXXIV. . Small objects found with harps.
XXXV . . Faience, etc., New Empire.
XXXVI. . Palette, scarabs, sculptors' sketches.
PLATE XXXVII. New Empire stela, statue, drum of column.
XXXVIII. Groups of scarabs, amulets.
XXXIX. . Pottery from early Middle Kingdom tombs.
XL. . . . . Virgin and Child (watercolour).
XLI. . . . Virgin and Child (photograph).
XLII . . . Archangel Gabriel (watercolour).
XLIII. . . Archangel Michael (photograph).
XLIV. . . Four Coptic saints.
XLV. . . . Chapel B from west.
XLVI. . . Altar from chapel B.
XLVII . . Madonna and archangel from same altar (watercolour).
XLVIII. . Side of apse in B.
XLIX. . . Madonna from same altar.
L. . . . . Second archangel.
LI. . . . . Geometric patterns in colour.
LII. . . . Pattern from north wall of B.
LIII. . . . Pattern from wall of vestry (J).
LIV. . . . Group of cells.
LV. . . . . Altar of cell F.
LVI. . . . Part of same altar, from watercolour.
LVII . . . The three holy children : patterns from walls (from drawing).
LVIII. . . Lozenge and curtain pattern from F.
LIX. . . . Altar from cell D.
LX. . . . . Portrait of Apa Jeremias from same altar (watercolour).
LXI. . . . Epitaphs.
LXII . . . Coptic inscriptions, vases.
LXIII. . . Coptic lamps, glass, amphoræ, a papyrus.
LXIV. . . Graffiti.



Phototypie Berthaud, Paris.

NEW PYRAMID HALF DUG. OUT.



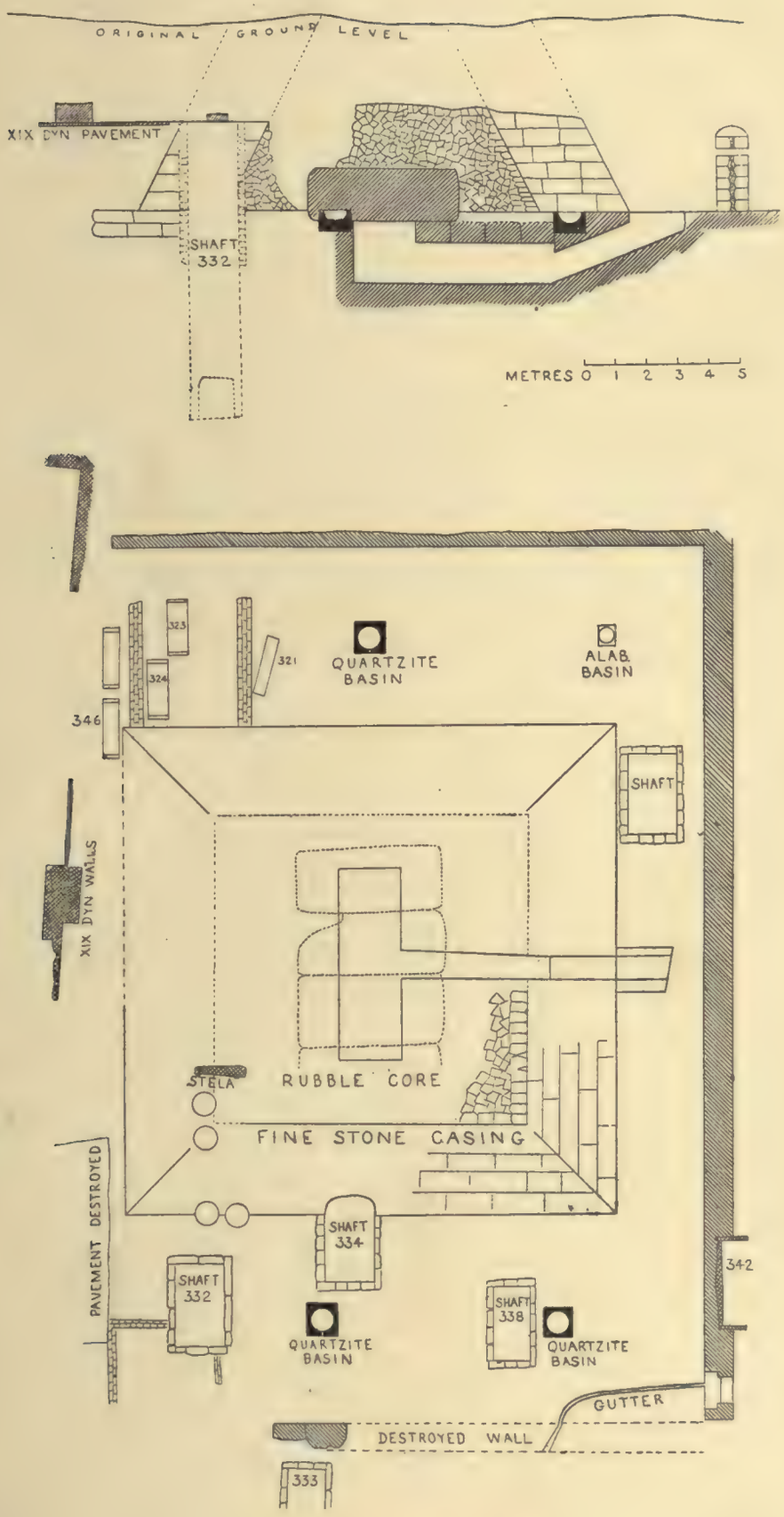
Phototypie Berthaud, Paris.

NEW PYRAMID. WEST SIDE.



Phototypie Berthaud Paris

NEW PYRAMID. EAST SIDE.



PLAN AND SECTION OF NEW PYRAMID.









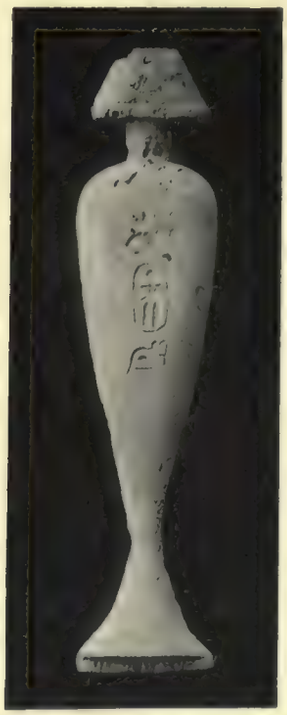
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CLAY SEAL, WOODEN PLAQUE, MACES, PEPY INSCR. ON WOOD SLIP.



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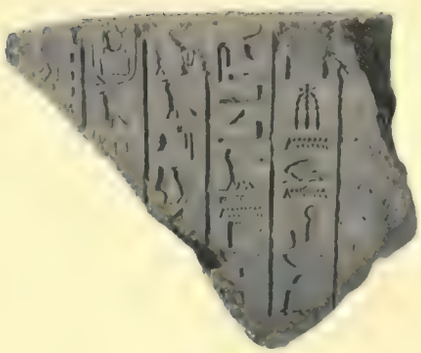
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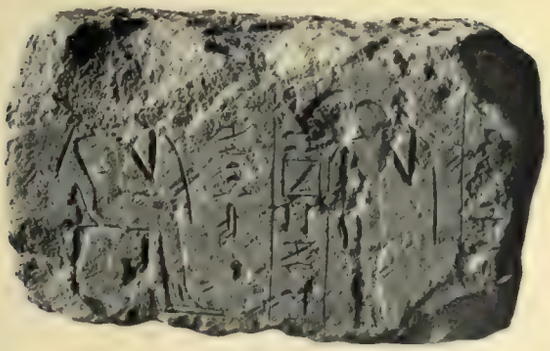
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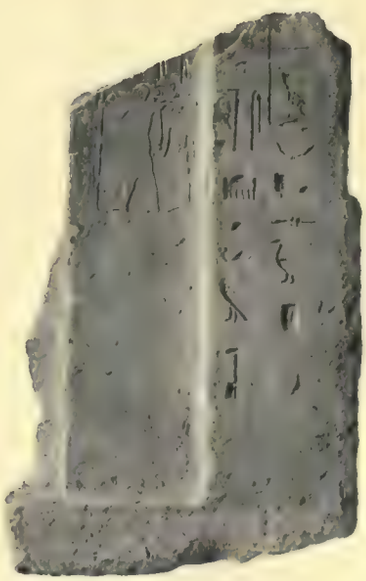
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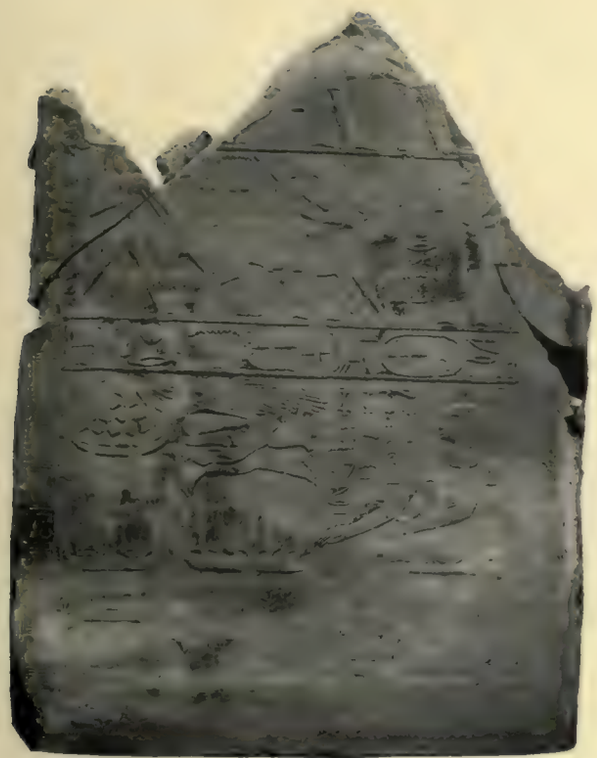
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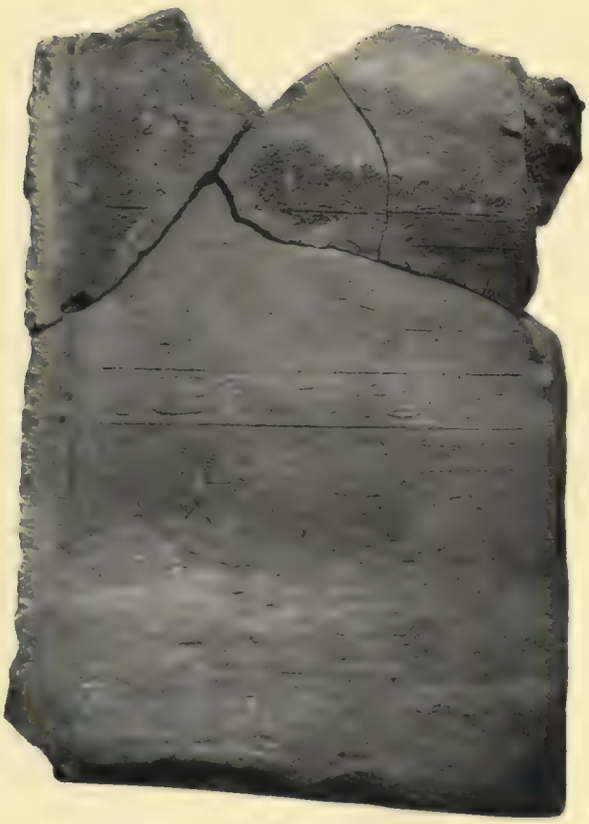
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STATUETTE. Height 0 m. 20 cent.



TOMB OF KARENEN. UNTOUCHED.



IN TOMB OF KARENEN.



WOODEN STATUETTES OF KARENEN AND WIFE.



WOODEN MODEL. PROCESSION OF SERVANTS. Length 1 m. 65 cent.



KARENEN WITH MUSICIANS.



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TOMB OF KARENEN. MODELS.



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TOMB OF KARENEN.



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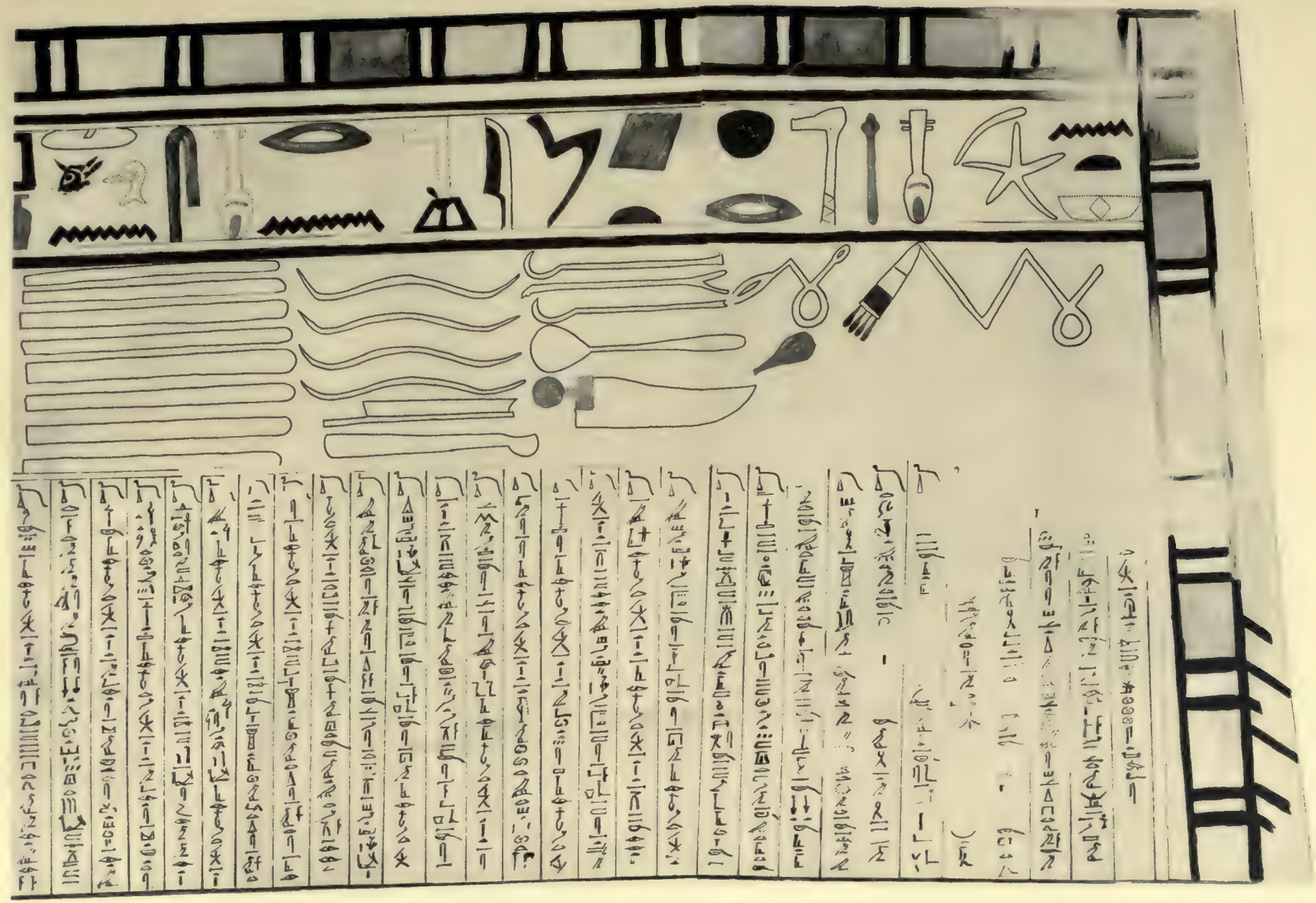
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TOMB OF KARENEN.

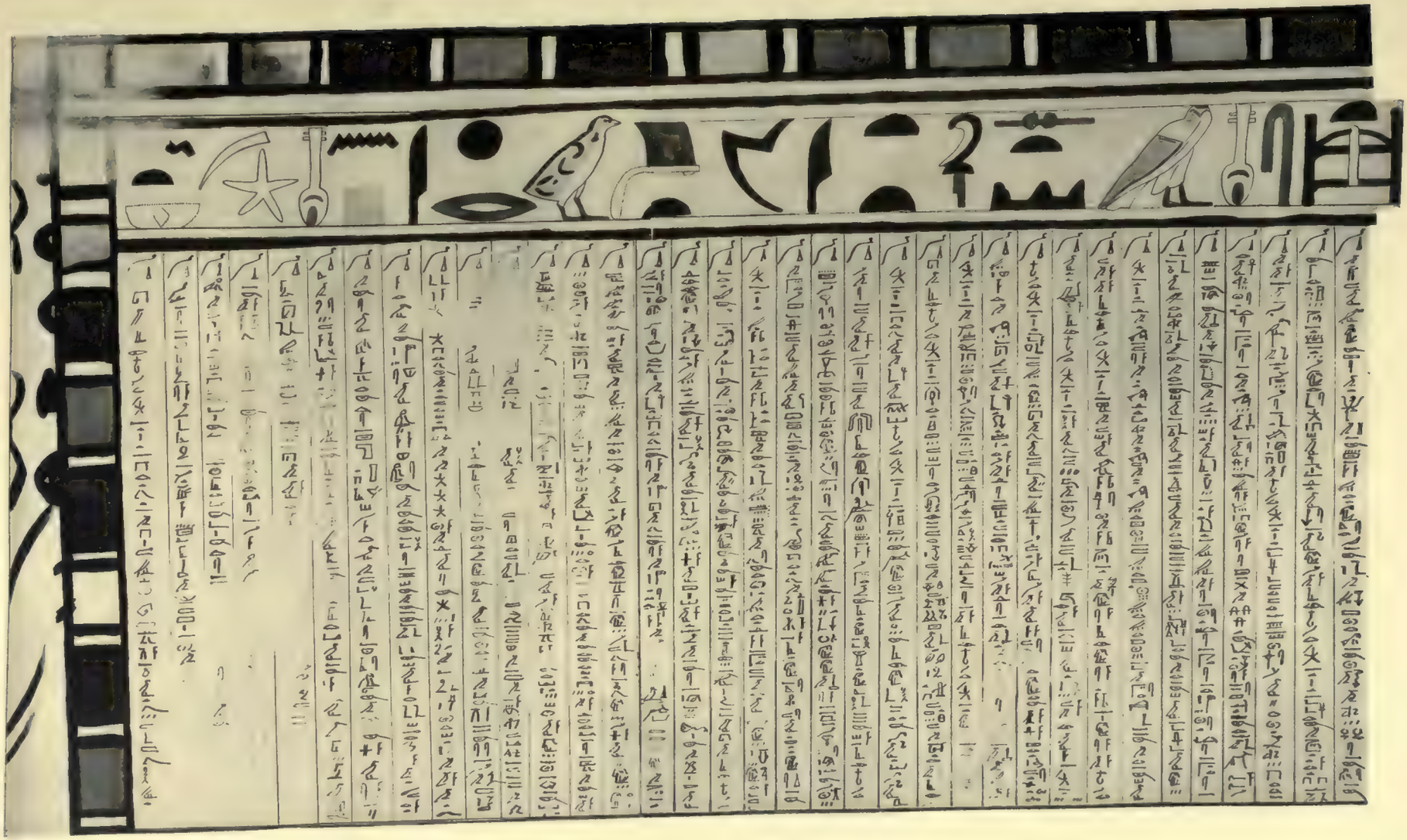


COFFIN. EAST SIDE.

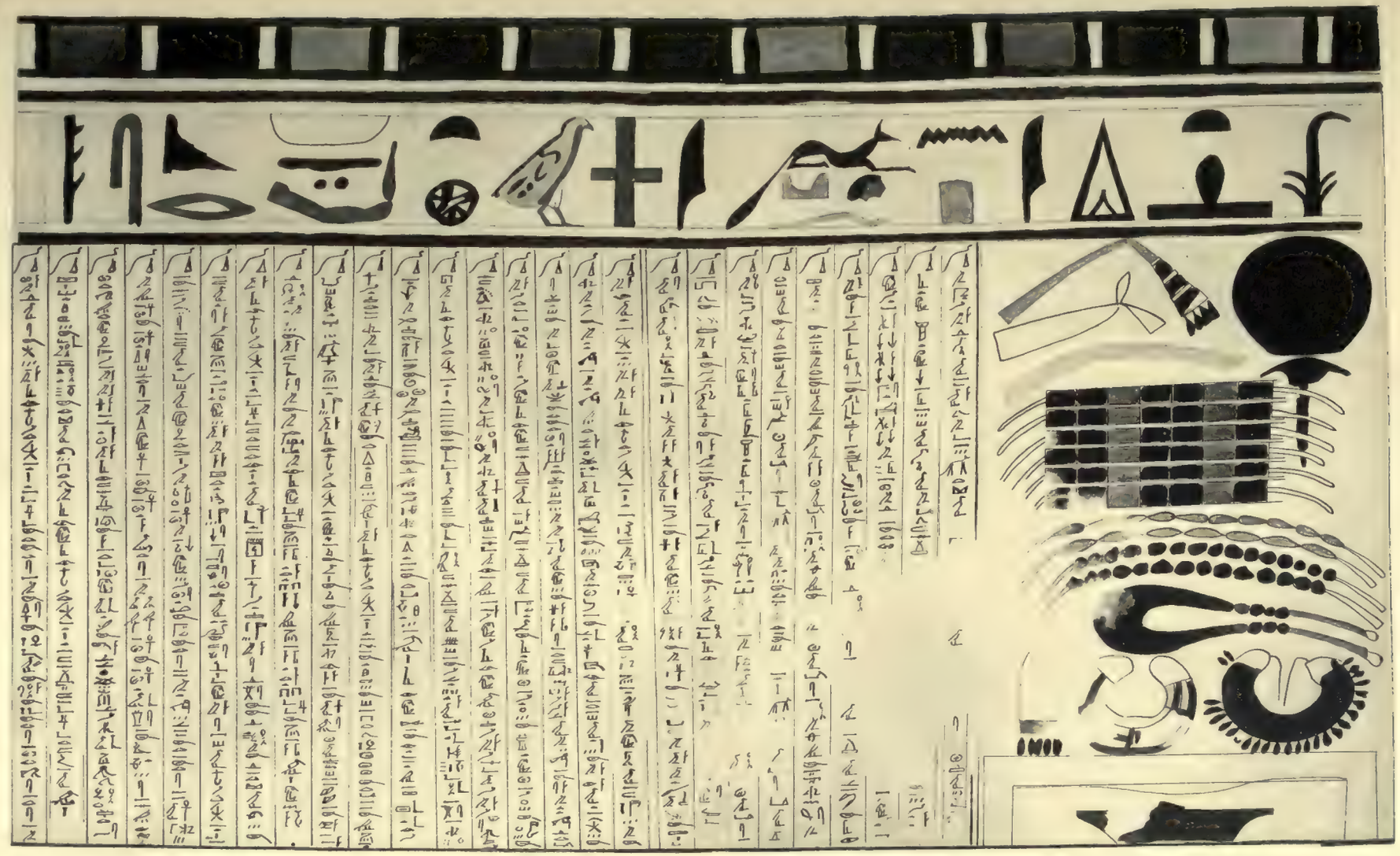
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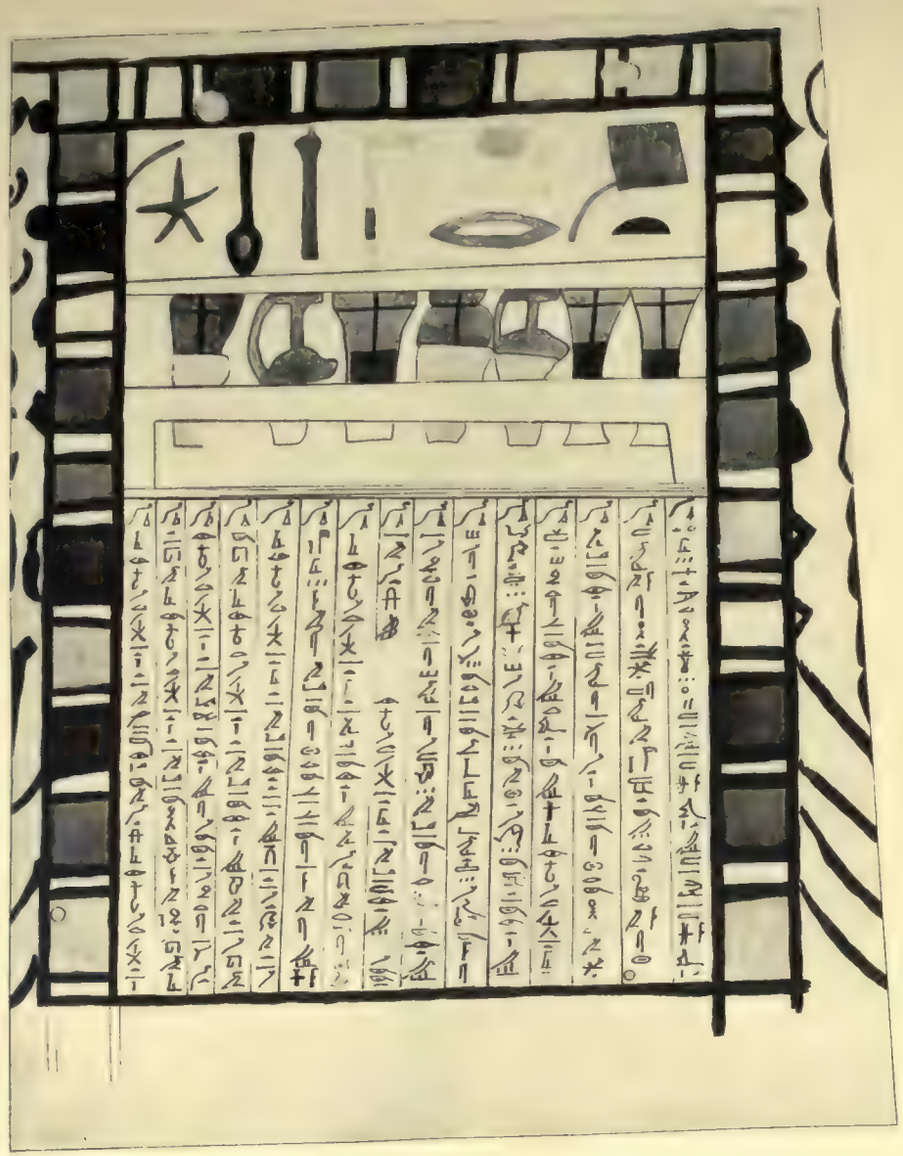
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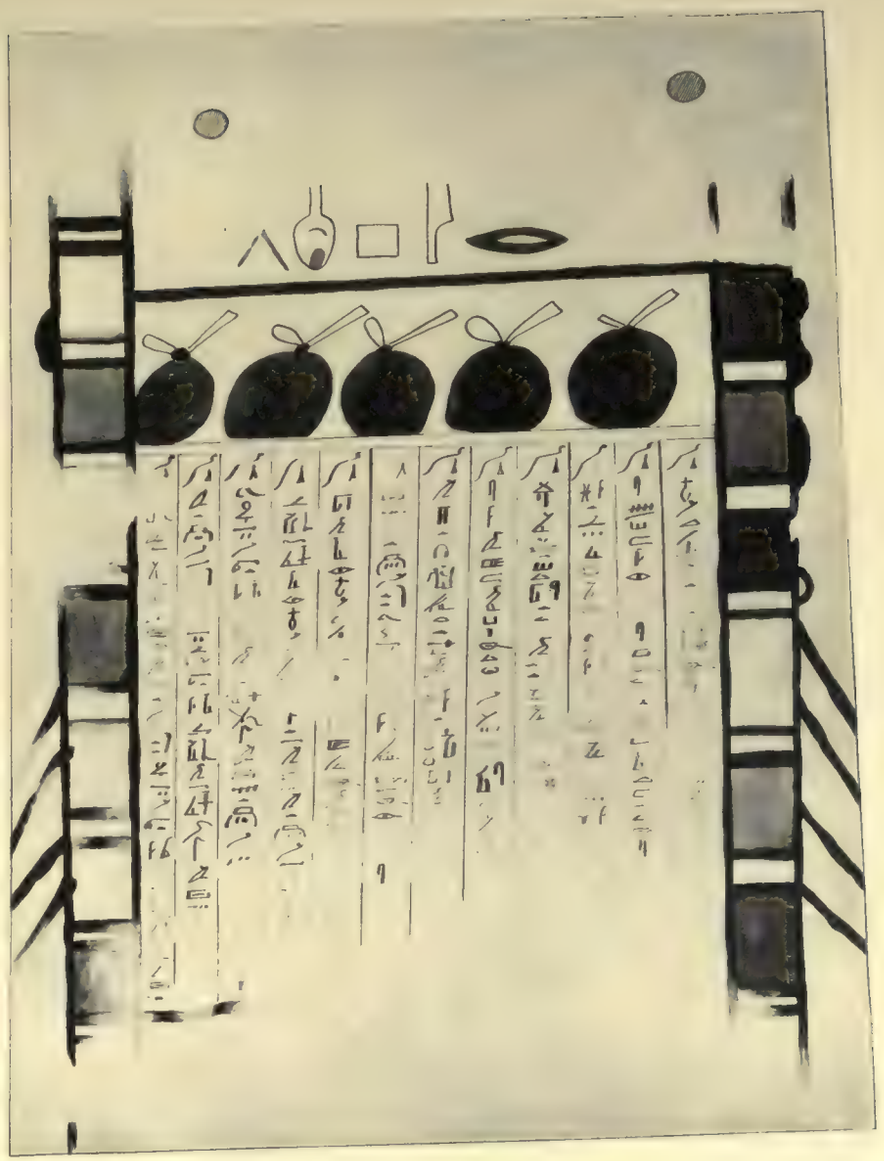
COFFIN. WEST SIDE.



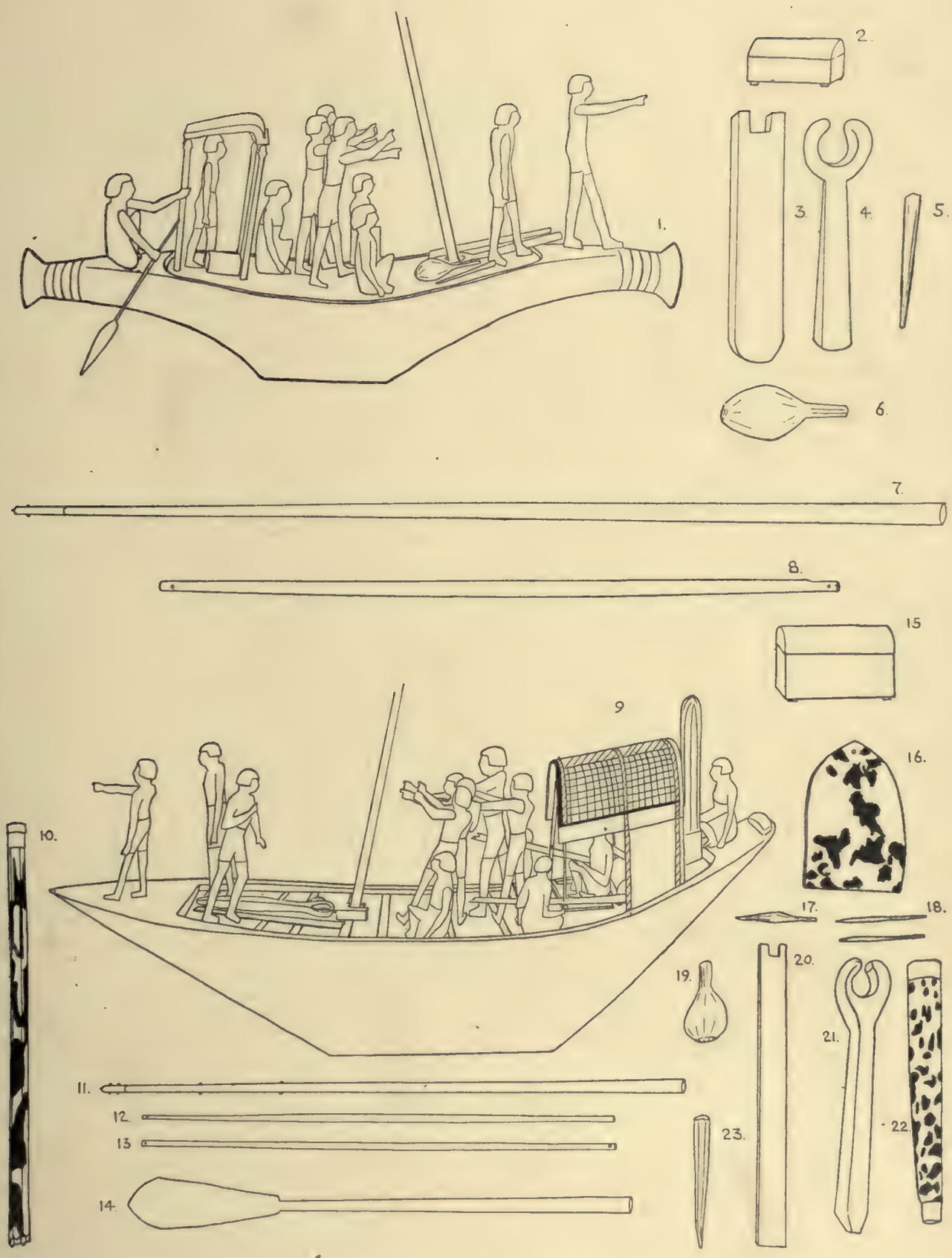
COFFIN. WEST SIDE.



COFFIN. NORTH END.



SOUTH END.



THE TWO TYPES OF BOAT.



KHENNU TOMB AS FOUND.



KHENNU IN COFFIN.

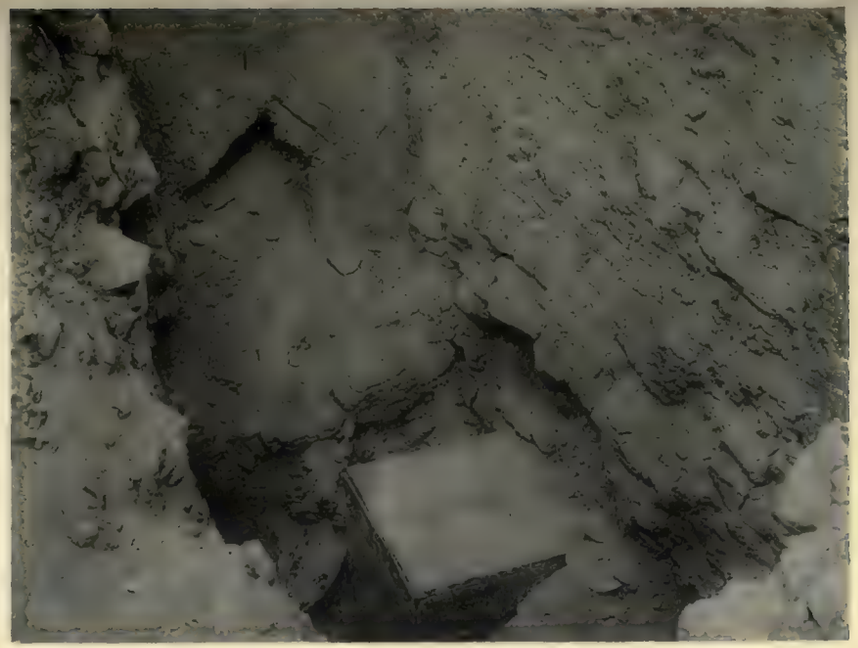




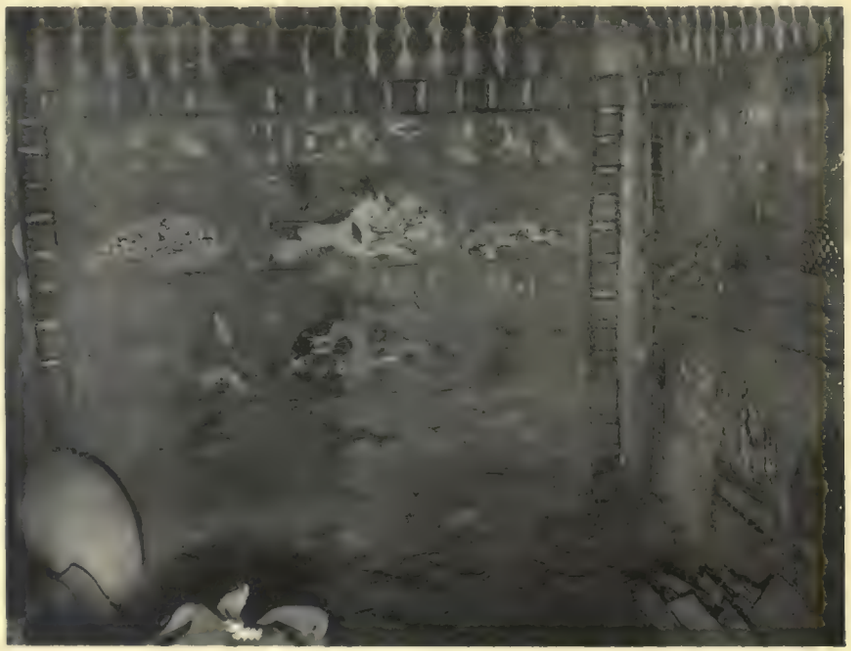
BOAT FROM KHENNU TOMB.



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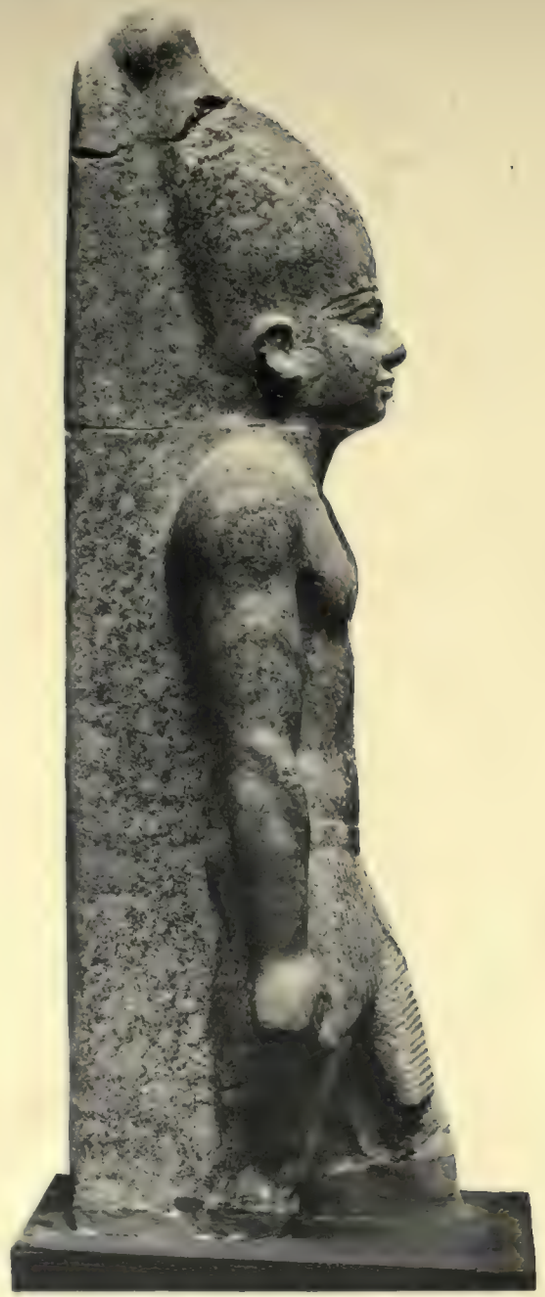


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EARLY MIDDLE KINGDOM TOMBS.





GRANITE STATUE



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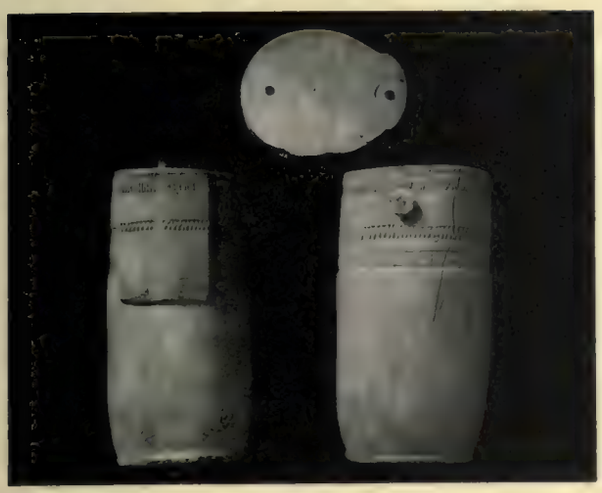
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HARPS.



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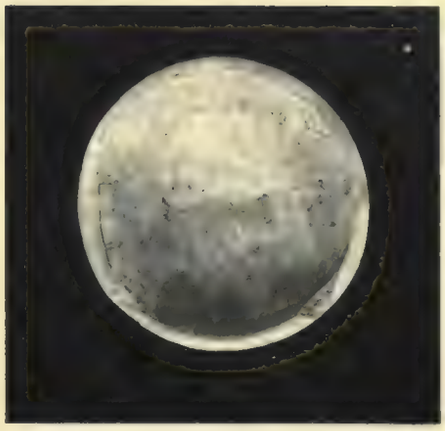
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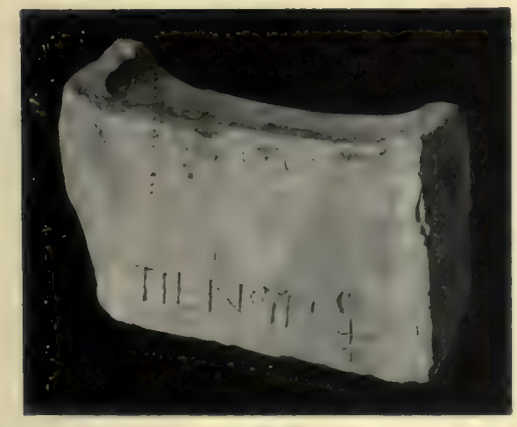
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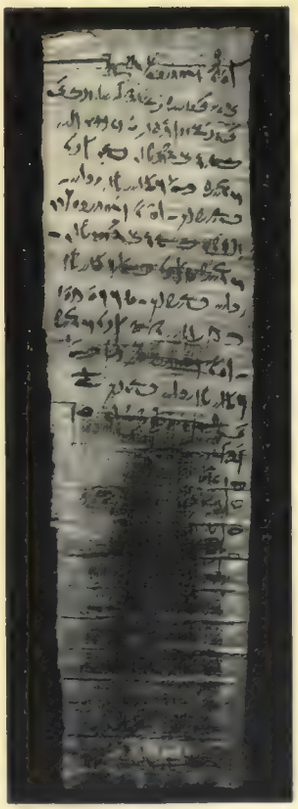
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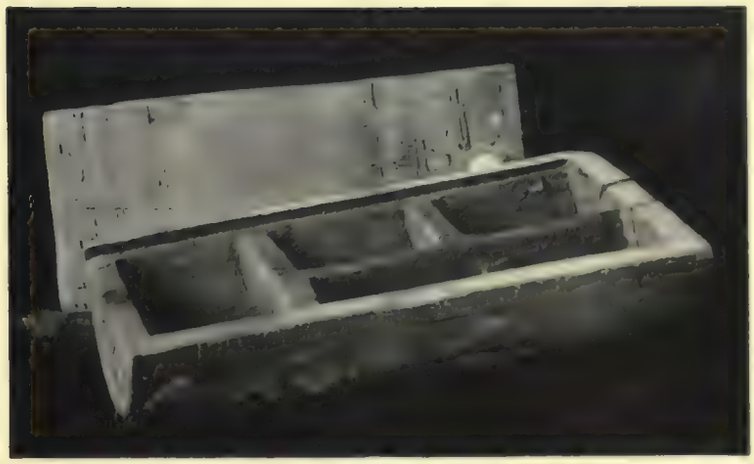
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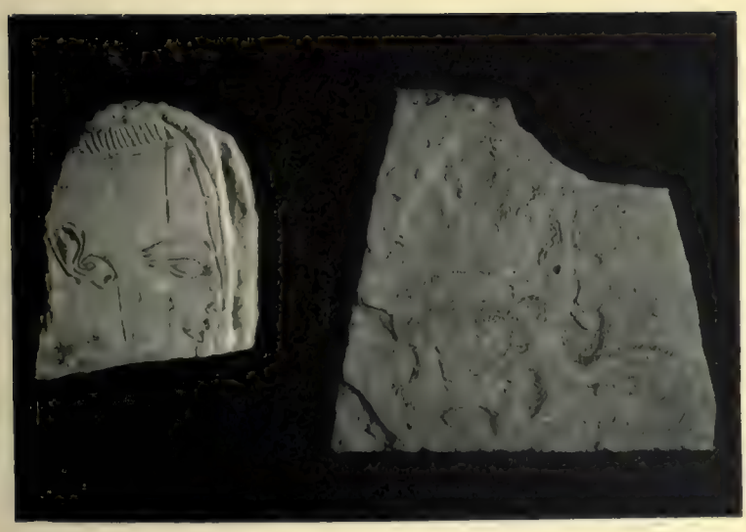
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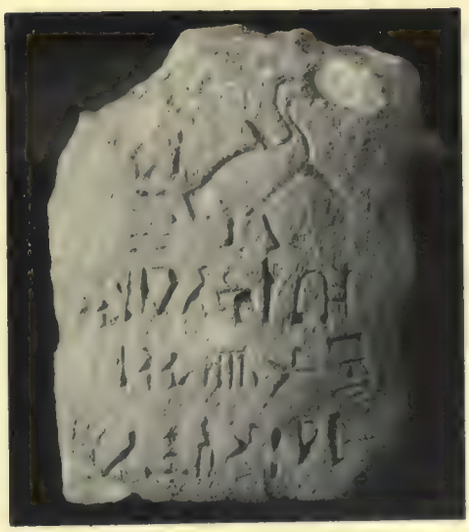
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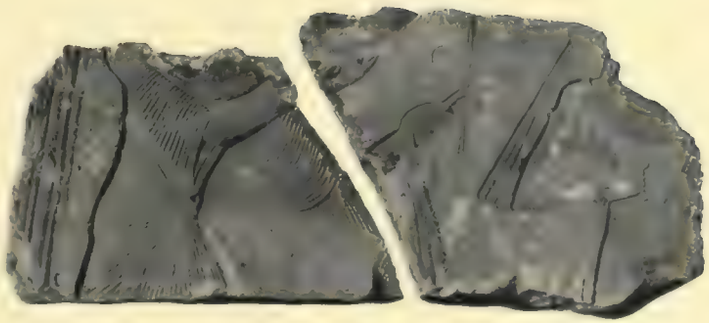
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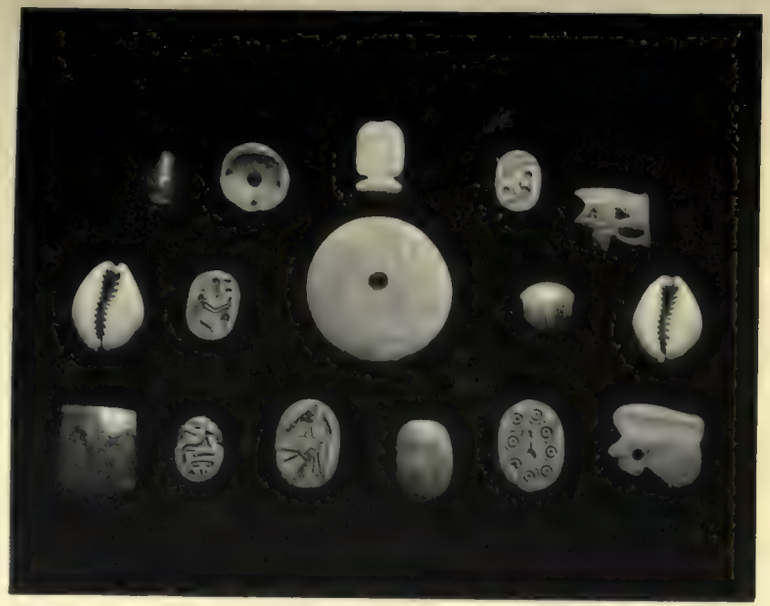
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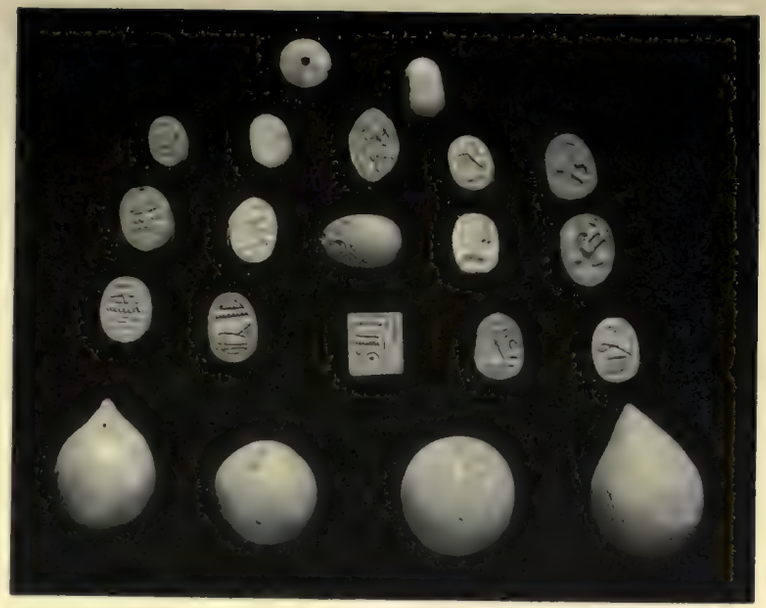
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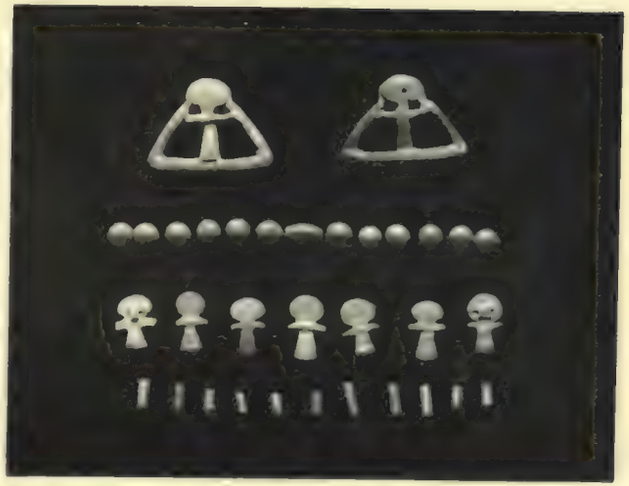
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Imp. Berthaud, Paris.




ΠΕΙΩΤΑΠΑΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣΠΑΠΑ
ΑΔΦΟΡΟΣ
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ΨΗΝΒΤΠΧ





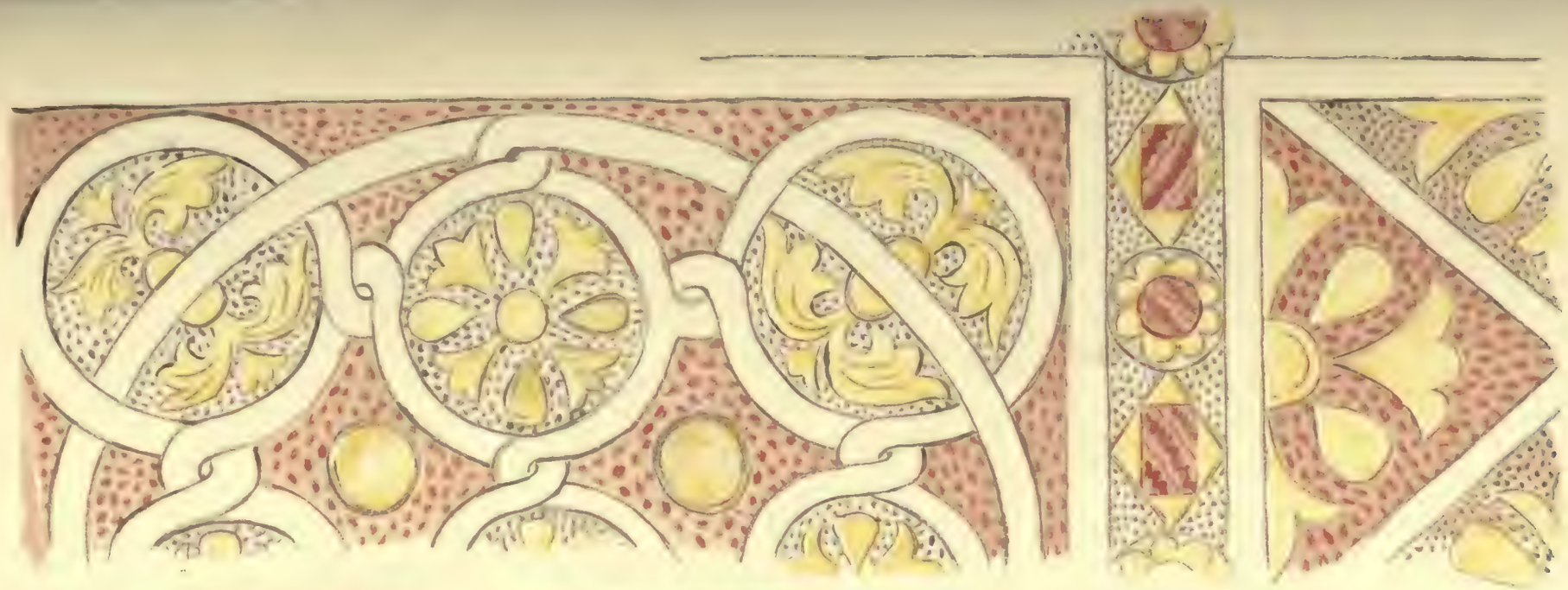


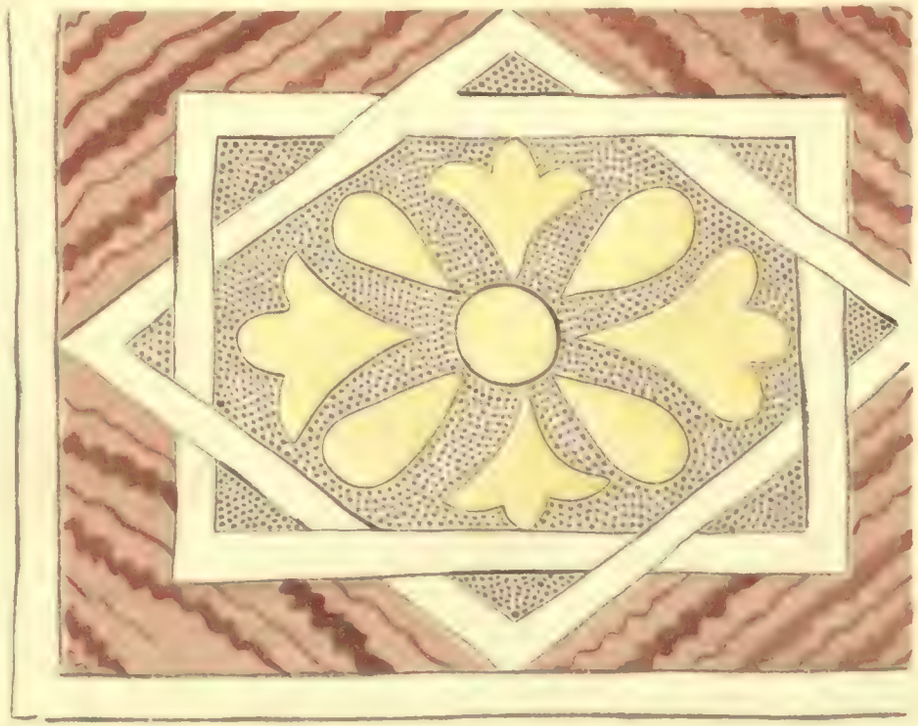
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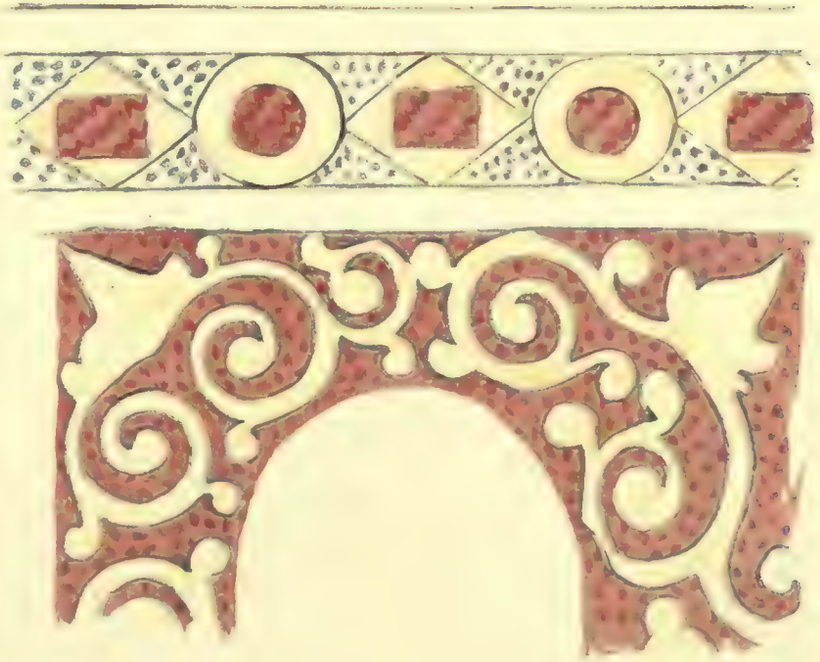




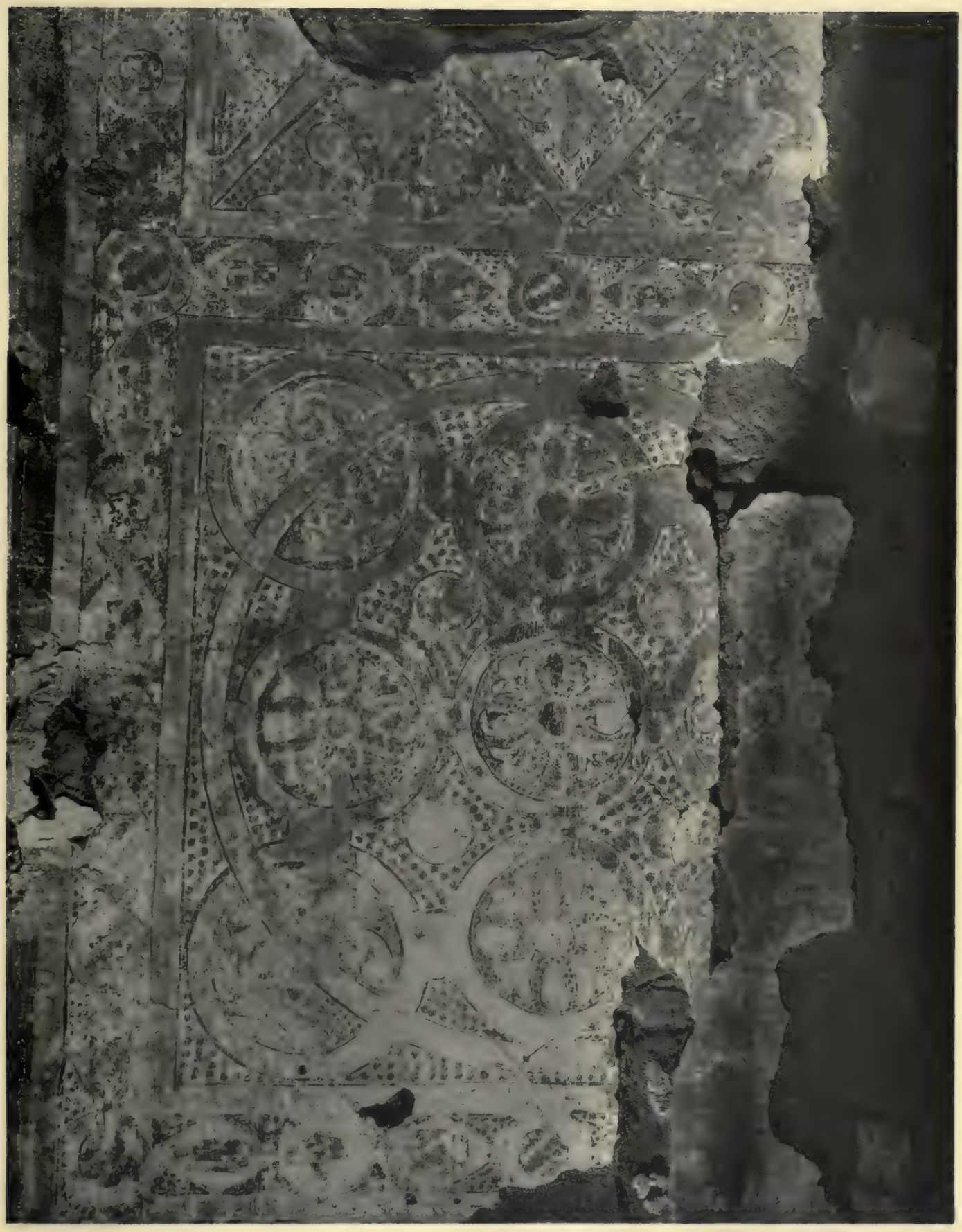








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Phototypie Berthaud, Paris.





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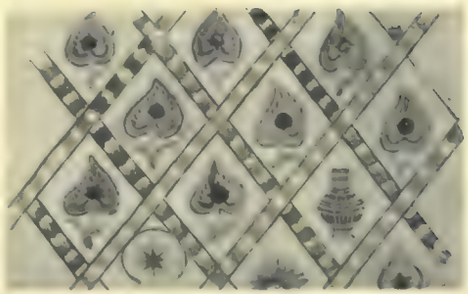
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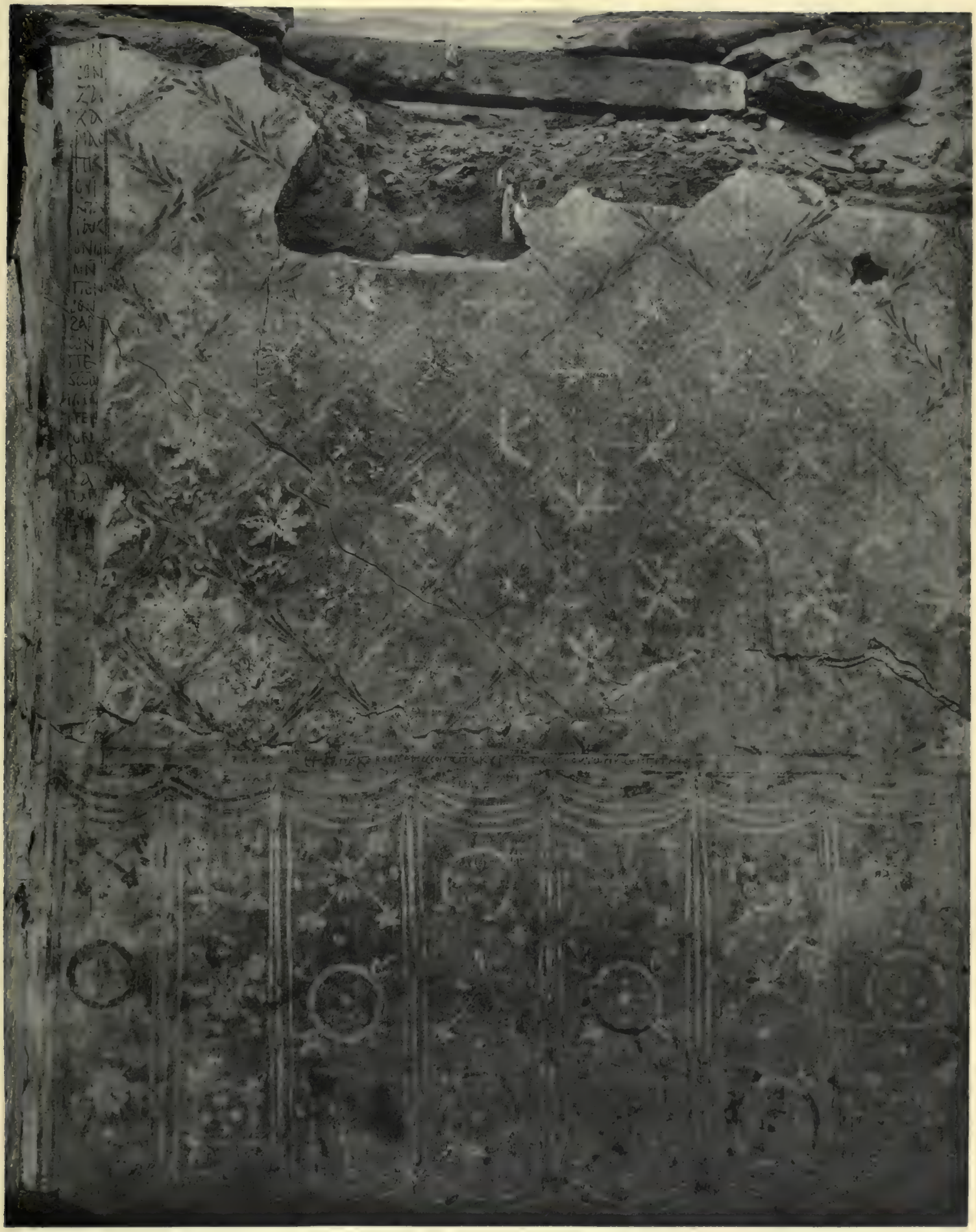
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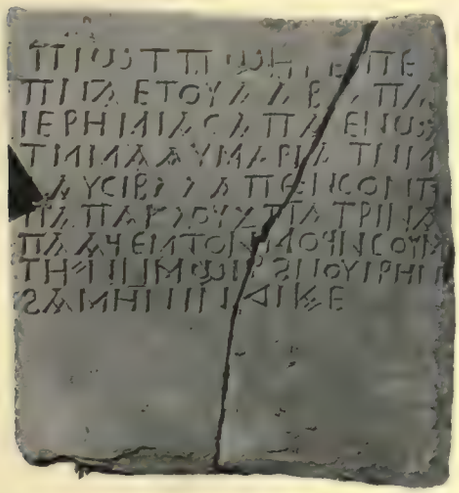
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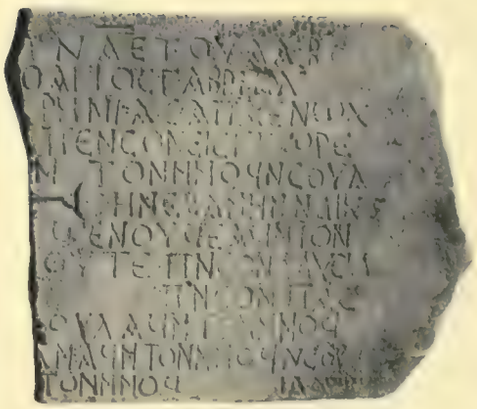




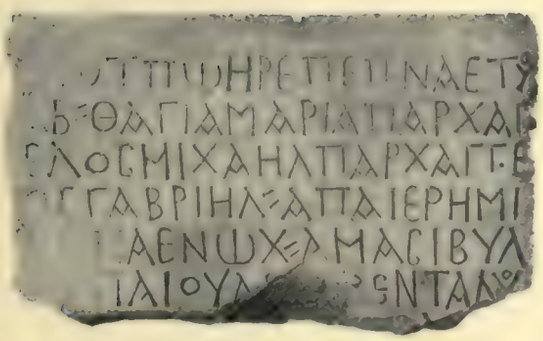
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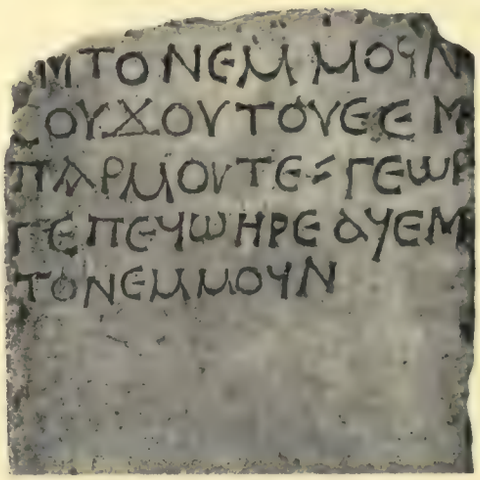
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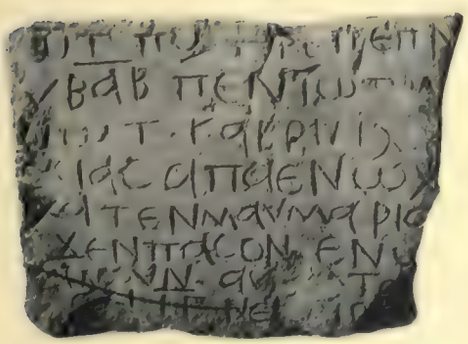
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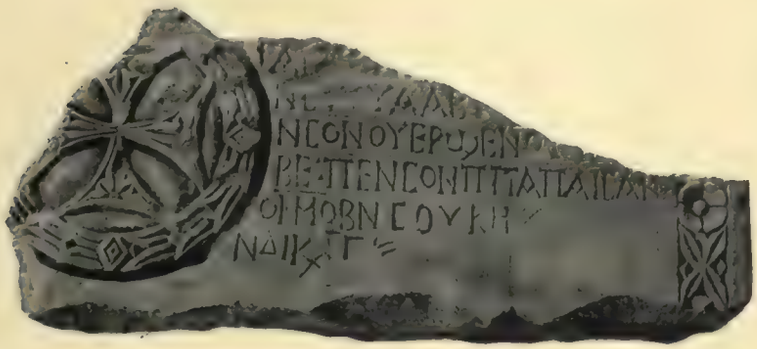
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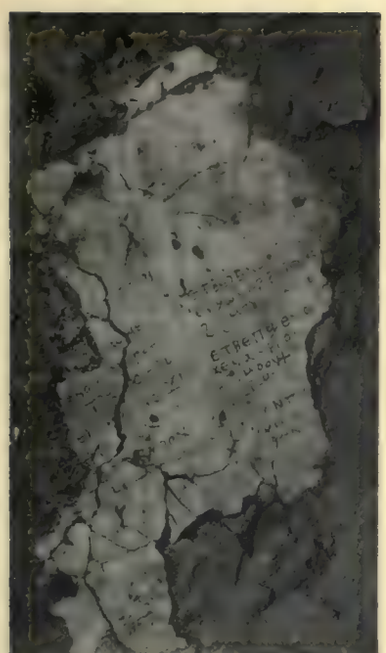
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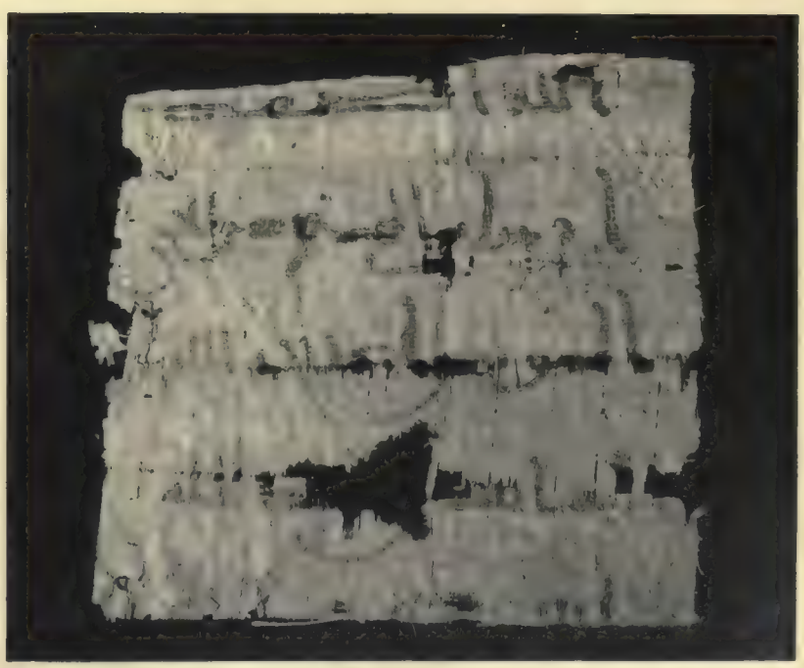


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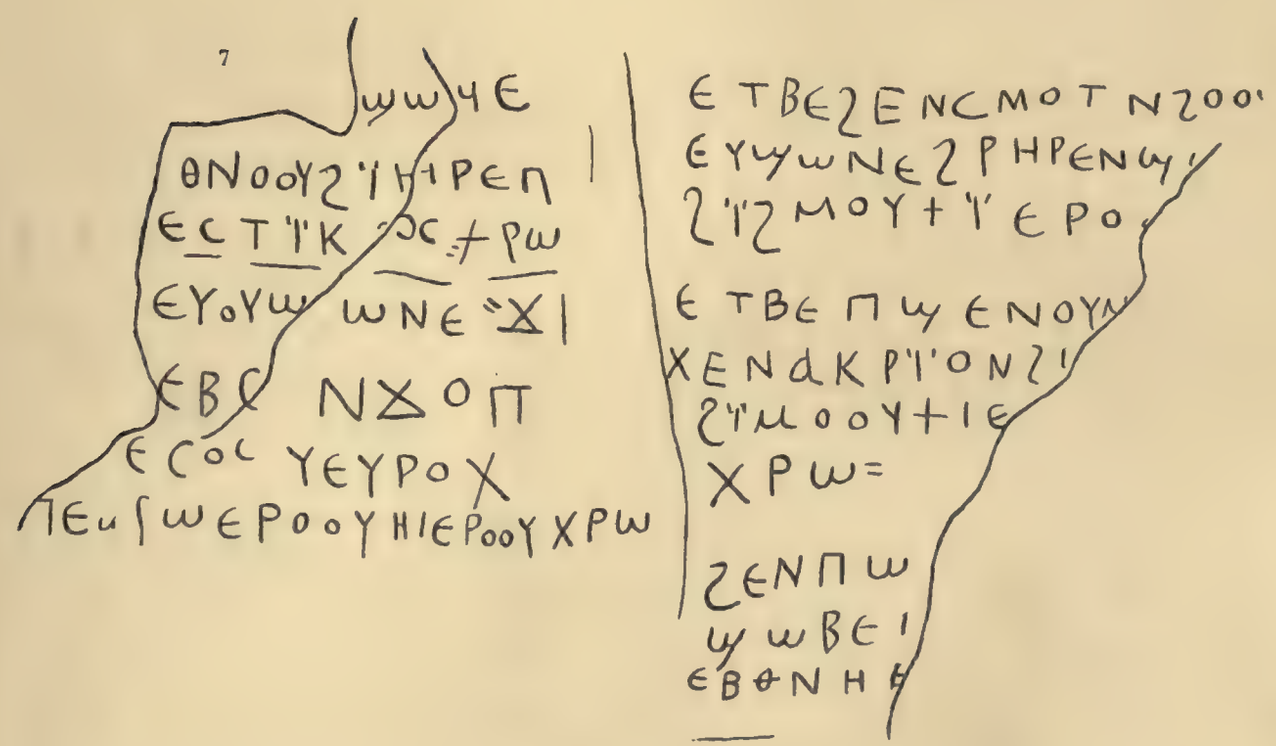
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